Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

November 18, 1957

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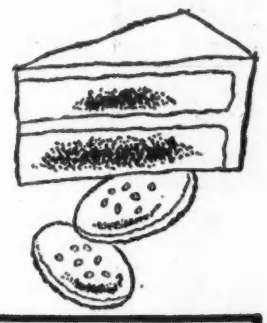

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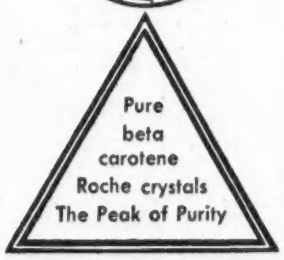

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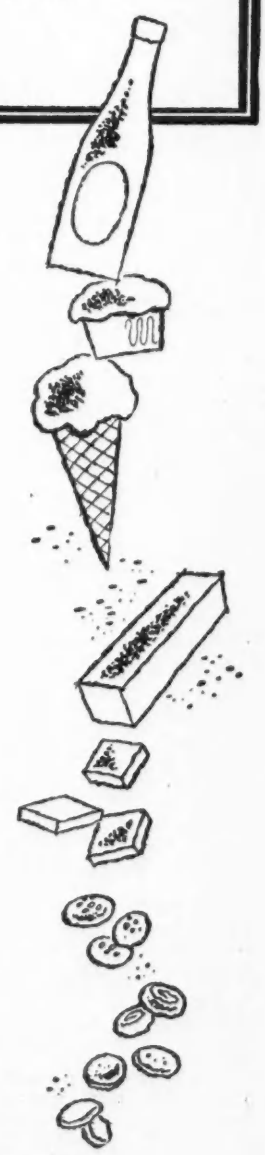

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Vol. 172 No. 21 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. November 18, 1957

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HEADS FMC ROCKET WORK: Dr. Noah S. Davis, named by Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, to be director of its special project branch, a new centralized unit set up to handle FMC's expanded rocket development work.

Sulfur Hexafluoride Plant to Be Expanded

General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, plans a major increase in the capacity of its sulfur hexafluoride plant at Baton Rouge, La.

The company indicated that the expansion, scheduled for completion before January 1, will enable it to meet all anticipated demands of the electrical and electronic industries for the next few years.

Sulfur hexafluoride is used in those fields as a gaseous insulater in such equipment as power transformers, line switch gear and airborne radar.

Sulfur hexafluoride makes possible many advantages not obtainable with oil insulation, permitting reductions in size, weight and cost of equipment and insuring ease of maintenance, according to the company.

The product, commercially introduced by General Chemical under its Baker & Adamson label, was the first chemical produced from elemental fluorine to be offered to industry.

Phosphorus Looming Large In Future of Utah: Stauffer

Utah may become an important source of phosphorus if a large, but as yet undeveloped deposit of phosphate rock at Vernal, Utah, lives up to expectations.

San Francisco Chemical Company, jointly owned by Stauffer Chemical Company and Mountain Copper Company, Ltd., holds exclusive rights to the huge deposit, which covers some 15,000 acres.

Indicated phosphate rock reserves, averaging 21 percent P_2O_5, approximate 700 million tons. San Francisco Chemical has been proving up the deposit over the past several years by means of extensive core drilling and tunneling.

Stauffer is, of course, a major consumer of phosphate rock. At present, it owns an open pit phosphate mining project at Leefe, Wyo., which is operated by by San Francisco Chemical.

According to Stauffer, indications are that the Leefe deposits can be used profitably for another ten or fifteen years. The Vernal deposit, which also can be open pit mined, is being evaluated both as an additional raw material source and as a future reserve.

Shell Is Mulling Construction Of Plastics Facility in Jersey

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, is mulling over plans for the construction of a multi-million-dollar plastics plant in Burlington County, N. J.

Shell said last week that it is surveying a 200-acre site between the Delaware River and US Route 130, southwest of Riverside, N. J. The company wants to find out whether the area is suitable for a synthetic resins and plastics facility and for other associated processing units.

The land being eyed by the chemical firm is owned by Swathmore College.

Goodyear Latex Unit Is Up

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has completed new synthetic latex production facilities that will boost production capacity to 27,500 tons annually. The new plant cost approximately $2.75 million.

Missiles Program Speed-Up Not Expected to Give Chemicals Much Push for the Present

What sort of impact will the government's decision to speed up the nation's missiles program have on the chemical industry? Not much, at least for the time being, according to Dr. John F. Gall of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia. He says that President Eisenhower's two speeches on US security and science "do not suggest a substantial dependence of our defense program on the chemical industry." The President, Dr. Gall points out, does not think any step-up is needed on "offensive missile development." Instead, the Chief Executive wants a "crash program" on anti-missile devices.

The opinion of the Pennsalt's assistant manager of research and development just about sums up the attitude of chemical men interested in the missile fuels program.

Where Chemical Industry Can Help

Dr. Gall, however, sees the government calling on the chemical industry "for a rapid advance" in a number of areas. Among them are:

- Development of highest performance rocket propellant systems.
- Creation of new materials urgently needed for use in missile components.
- High energy fuels for aircraft and others.

Gordon H. Chambers, chairman of the board of Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, believes that since the lighter elements, such as lithium, have a definite place in the high energy fuels picture, the decision of the government to spend more money on missile development should spur further research and development in the chemical industry in general and the light metals industry in particular.

Foote Mineral is currently supplying lithium to the fuels program on a commercial basis. Mr. Chambers maintains that the light metal fuels currently present a very attractive market.

Recently, Foote and Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.,

—*Continued on page 47*

Ryland-Johnson Organized

Ryland-Johnson Company, New York, has succeeded to the business of H. G. Ryland Company, established in 1916 as dealers in essential oils and aromatic chemicals. Alfred J. Johnson, with Ryland for more than twenty years, is president of the new company.

Victor Will Build On Waterway Site

Victor Chemical Works has signed an agreement to purchase a waterway site in Chicago, on which it plans to erect its ninth manufacturing plant.

The site, just within the southern limits of the city of Chicago, on the south bank of the Little Calumet River, is bounded on the south by 138th street. The area is thirty-five acres in size and will be served by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, from which the purchase was made.

Monsanto Acquires Stock in Plax Corp.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has become owner of 50 percent of the voting and issued stock of Plax Corporation, Bloomfield, Conn., by purchase of the 250,000 Plax shares formerly owned by Owens-Illinois Glass Company, in exchange for 325,000 shares of Monsanto common stock.

Owens-Illinois is acquiring these Monsanto shares as an investment and not with a view to their distribution or resale.

Plax—with plants at Stonington and Deep River, Conn., and Ligonier, Ind.—manufactures and sells blown plastic products, including bottles made from polyethylene and other resins, as well as film and sheeting made from polyethylene, polystyrene and other plastic materials.

The other 50 percent of Plax shares will continue to be owned by Emhart Manufacturing Company, which originally fostered the creation of Plax. Owens-Illinois purchased its shares in Plax for $8 million in 1953 as an investment.

Tungsten Efforts Of Gov't Praised By Justice Dep't

The government has earned the praises of the Department of Justice for its handling of the big tungsten programs through both World War II and the Korean crisis.

Granting officialdom a clean bill of health last week as far as the antitrust laws were concerned, the Justice department pointed out that the program might have led to industry concentrations or injured small business, but was quick to add that no evidence of such results could be found.

In the latest of a series of reports to congress under the defense production act, the Justice department said:

Did Not Affect Pattern

"Despite the substantial cost of the tungsten expansion program, it does not appear that it significantly affected the pre-existing pattern of industrial competition. The incentives were available to all business segments, large or small. The purchase program, particularly, was unselective in its application between small and large producers and was available to all without consideration of the individual needs for subsidy.

"To that extent, it necessarily favored the larger producers whose smaller costs and larger production required less subsidization. On the other hand, there is no evidence that small business could be a consequential factor in this industry. The scarcity of domestic ore of adequate grade, coupled with the necessity of handling large tonnages to obtain a relatively small amount of tungsten, requires capital investment generally beyond the resources of small business."

Because of United States dependence upon overseas sources for tungsten supplies, efforts to build up an industry in this country and accumulate enough of the metal to meet an emergency ranks as the seventh largest expansion program under the production act.

About $372,240,000 in gross transactions consummated was involved in the effort.

—*Continued on page 73*

BDSA Chemical Division To Be Headed by Kilgore

Dr. Lowell B. Kilgore has been selected to succeed Carl R. Faust as director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

He will take over January 1 when Mr. Faust, who came to the department from the Grasselli Chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., completes his six months "tour of duty" as the chemical industry's last WOC (without compensation) appointee to direct operations of the division.

Dr. Kilgore is a career employee of the Department of Commerce, having served as chief of the chemical division of the old Office of Domestic Commerce when it was set up during one of the many post-

—*Continued on page 73*

UNION CARBIDE'S TOP MANAGEMENT RESHUFFLED: D. B. Benedict, president of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, who has been elected a vice-president of the parent organization in charge of its chemicals and plastics activities. E. E. Fogle, named Mr. Benedict's successor as president of Union Carbide Chemicals. H. D. Kinsey, appointed president of Union Carbide Olefins Company, a newly-formed division of the corporation which will handle the production and sale of ethylene, propylene, butadiene and other hydrocarbon products.

D. B. Benedict

E. E. Fogle

H. D. Kinsey

Chemical Industry Will Find Trade Policy Future Turbulent

The chemical industry can look for some more turbulent times on the question of foreign trade policy. In fact, the industry was told indirectly last week that the next few months are going to make a great deal of difference in the future of American trade. This information came about at a meeting of the National Council of Importers in Washington, D. C., when Treasury Department officials advised importers to step up their campaigns for maintenance of a liberal foreign trade policy by government.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury David W. Kendall told a meeting of the National Council of Importers that it is just as important that "you put forth your views" as it is for the high tariff protectionists.

Council Called Important Group

Pointing out that the coming session of congress will be called on to deal with extension of the trade agreements law legislation for US participation in the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC) and amendments to the anti-dumping law, Mr. Kendall said that the council will be expected to be one of the important spokesman groups for the point of view it represents.

"Obviously, there are other points of view," he said, "and I realize thoroughly how violent viewpoints on such subjects can become. For instance, the anti-dumping legislation was completely middle-of-the-road in the trade field. Why it should have evoked the strenuous objection which it did from both those who wanted protection, because they felt that the legislation was loosening and lowering the trade barriers, and those like yourselves who wanted free flow of trade, because you felt the legislation did not go far enough, I will never know.

"But I did know this—that the protectionist opposition was much more forcefully and strenuously presented to members of congress and to me and my staff than was the point of view which is represented by your organization.

"I mention this because it is important that all sides of such an economic question be presented fairly, completely, intelligently, effectively and forcefully to the

—*Continued on page 78*

PETRO-TEX SALES MANAGER: William H. Davis, appointed chemical sales manager of Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex.

Brush, Roller Seen Pushed by Aerosols

The paint brush and the roller are expected to be pushed farther and farther aside in the next decade by aerosol paints, according to E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Sales of 75 to 100 million units in the small-package consumer market are probable by 1967, the Wilmington, Del., company estimates. Last year they amounted to 22.5 million units.

Basing their growth estimates on a nationwide survey among urban and metropolitan householders, the company's "Freon" products division noted that sales of paint in half-pint and smaller cans

—*Continued on page 51*

US Borax Corp. Dedicates Big Facility in California

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation held a dedication in Boron, Calif., last week for what it said is the largest borax mining operation in the western world.

The $20 million extraction and refining facility was built at the site of the world's biggest deposit of pure borax and sodium borate. The dedication marked the transition of the site from old methods of mining to the modern open-pit mining method.

Rosin Size Procedure For Pricing Is Revised

Hercules Powder Company's paper makers chemical department, Wilmington, Del., today announced a change in the method previously used for pricing all of its pale grades of rosin size. Effective January 1, size prices will be quoted on a "flat price" basis, rather than fluctuate with the gum rosin market. Prices will be announced quarterly and will remain firm for ninety days.

For approximately fifty years, originally as Paper Makers Chemical Corporation and since 1931 as paper makers chemical department of Hercules Powder Company, this pioneer in the prepared rosin size business has used the gum rosin market as a basis for computing sales prices for pale grades of rosin size.

Prior to 1951 the accepted gum rosin market was the daily "Savannah Market"

—*Continued on page 70*

The Week's Price Changes

Cassia, Mustardseed, Egg Albumin and Egg Yolk Prices Rise. Cedarwood, Citronella, Peppermint and Fish Oils Go Lower.

Prices Advanced

Cassia, Padang Vera, recond., "B," ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
"C," ¼c. per lb.
Korintje, "B," ¼c. per lb.
"C," ¼c. per lb.
Chenopodium oil, $1.35 per lb. (p. 64).
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb. (p. 73).
Copra, $1 per ton (p. 73).
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c per lb. (p. 73).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 73).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 73).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Egg albumin, flake, 5c. per lb. (p. 48).
Yolk, 5c. to 8c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Mustardseed, Danish, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Oleic acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 73).
Pimento, Mexican, 2c. per lb. (p. 64).
Sage oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 64).
Sesameseed, Nicaraguan, hulled, 1½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Nat., ½c. per lb.
Salvadorian, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 73).
Stearic acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 73).
Tallow fatty acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 73).
Hydrog., ½c. per lb.
Tin, ¼c. per lb. (p. 40).

Prices Reduced

Castor oil, Brazilian, ¼c. per lb. (p. 73).
Cedarwood oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 64).
Citronella oil, Formosan, 5c. per lb. (p. 64).
Cod oil, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 73).
Fish oil, refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 73).
Ginger, Sierra Leone, 1c. per lb. (p. 64).
Grease, choice white, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 73).
Hydroxy citronellal, 50c. per lb. (p. 64).
Lard, cash, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 73).
Linseed meal, extracted, $1 per ton (p. 73).
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal. (p. 52).
Peppermint oil, 40c. per lb. (p. 64).
Redistilled, 35c. per lb.
Silver, ¼c. per oz. (p. 40).
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 73).
Tankage, New York, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 49).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 15, 1957	Nov. 8, 1957	Nov. 16, 1956
109.60	109.55	109.53

George Merck Is Dead at 63

George W. Merck, scion of a family whose name has been synonymous with the chemical industry since the seventh century, died November 9 in West Orange, N. J. As chairman of the board of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., Mr. Merck had carried on a business tradition that began with the founding of a pharmacy called Engelapotheke (Angel Drugstore) in Darmstadt, Germany, by Friedrich Jacob Merck nearly 300 years ago. The company which Mr. Merck headed in this country had been founded by his father, George Merck, in the late 1800's as a sales agency for the German family interests.

Mr. Merck succeeded his father as president in 1925 when the latter's health failed. He served in that capacity until 1950 and had been board chairman since 1949.

The chemical leader died suddenly at his home, Eagleridge Farm, of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was sixty-three years old.

A firm believer in the value of scientific research to industry and to humanity, Mr. Merck was instrumental in establishing new and modern research laboratories

—*Continued on page 71*

George W. Merck

Petrochemical Expansion Slated by Esso Standard

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, will expand production capacity of propylene, ethylene and industrial alcohols at its Baton Rouge, La., refinery.

Expansion of production, storage and shipment facilities for petrochemicals is part of a $46 million program of new construction and improvements at the refinery.

Other improvements will be a 27,000-barrel per day powerformer, expansion of lube oil production, improvement of grease manufacturing equipment, and enlargement of the central mechanical building.

Cyclohexanone On Stream

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is producing "Hytrol" O cyclohexanone with a minimum purity of 99.3 percent at recently expanded manufacturing facilities at the company's Belle Works in West Virginia.

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Neoprene 25 Years Old

In the twenty-fifth anniversary year of the initial commercial production of neoprene, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has placed on stream two new synthetic rubber plants and is starting construction of a third in the United Kingdom.

A new 50-million pound neoprene plant is in operation near Montague, Mich; a plant for the production of "Hypalon" synthetic rubber in Beaumont, Tex., has a 15-million pound capacity.

Construction of a new neoprene plant is being started by du Pont (United Kingdom), Ltd., Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

The only general-purpose synthetic rubber in commercial manufacture in the United States at the beginning of World War II, neoprene was first announced in November, 1931, and was first produced commercially in 1932.

Introduced at the bottom of the depression when natural rubber sold in New York for less than 5 cents a pound, the new synthetic had to sell for $1.05 per pound.

Even at that price, the nation's rubber processors gave immediate attention to neoprene because of its unusual physical properties. Today, thanks to increased consumption and improved processes for manufacture, neoprene sells for 39 cents a pound, well under half the original selling price.

Production each year from 1932 to 1940 doubled that of the previous year except in the recession year of 1938 when a somewhat smaller increase was made.

The value of neoprene was clearly shown when the government issued its first mandatory priority list for World War II, for it was the only non-metallic product on that list. During the war, every ounce of it was carefully allocated for essential civilian and military purposes.

Magnesium at 2/3 of Present Cost A Possibility Through Use of Olivine

Magnesium costing two-thirds the present price is a distinct possibility. Not only that, if the light metal were produced from magnesium-rich olivine, it would bring it into direct competition with aluminum, boost demand tremendously, and be a boon to the light metals industry and the armed forces. This is the opinion of Endre A. Norem, representative in this country for Norwegian olivine interests. Magnesium is currently made in this country by extraction from sea water by Dow Chemical Company at Freeport and Velasco, Tex.

CSC TREASURER: William S. Leonhardt, appointed treasurer of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Construction is expected to be completed this year on a second magnesium facility at Selma, Ala., by Alabama Metallurgical Corporation. Alabama Metallurgical is jointly owned by Brooks & Perkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich., and Dominion Magnesium, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Another Source of Magnesium

The Alabama Metallurgical project is slated to use dolomite, containing about 13 percent magnesium. Dow's plants in Texas use sea water, containing one-eighth of 1 percent magnesium.

With steadily rising production costs, Mr. Norem points out, Dow has been forced to raise its price to 36 cents per pound for ingots, f.o.b. plants in Texas.

Alabama Metallurgical concedes that its dolomite-derived product will sell at some slight price disadvantage—not more than 10 percent—over magnesium produced from brine or sea water.

The company hopes, however, that the addition of a second supplier will broaden the market for magnesium products and produce increased business.

Olivine, points out Mr. Norem, contains 30 percent magnesium, and is available in almost unlimited quantities in North Carolina and Washington. Why, then, hasn't olivine been used previously?

Perhaps economical processes of obtaining magnesium from the ore have been drawbacks in the past, but Mr. Norem points out that patents on two or three olivine-magnesium processes are due to expire, or have expired.

The Germans, he says, used olivine to

—Continued on page 69

Monsanto Finishes Mississippi Terminal

Construction has been completed on a river terminal on the east bank of the Mississippi River near St. Louis, Mo., to serve Monsanto Chemical Company's William G. Krummrich plant at Monsanto, Ill., says the company's organic chemicals division, operator of the chemical plant and the river terminal.

The terminal is designed to handle phenol shipments from the Krummrich plant in addition to other bulk chemicals shipments to and from that location. This

—Continued on page 44

Great Lakes Appoints

Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, Filer City, Mich., has appointed Lewis E. Fisher as sales manager, with offices at 500 Fifth avenue, New York. Great Lakes Chemical Corporation is a division of Great Lakes Oil & Chemical Company, Los Angeles.

Paint Industry Will Soon Start Reaping Benefits From Navy's Exit as Maker of Ship Coatings

Paint manufacturers can expect to start reaping the benefits of the navy's exit from the paint manufacturing business sometime next month. Department officials have informed industry members that they plan to begin issuing bid invitations for requirements of alkyds and vinyls in December. Orders for anti-corrosive and hot plastic ship bottom paints will go out in February. The closing down of the navy's two big paint producing plants at Norfolk, Va., and Mare Island, Calif., which will be complete by next June 30, will enlarge the market for the products of the paint industry by over 3 million gallons.

It is estimated that the industry already sells about 14 million gallons of other paints to the military annually.

Navy's Future Requirements

Future requirements of the navy for the paints it is now manufacturing, but which will be discontinued, are estimated as follows:

Alkyds	1.8 million gallons
Vinyls	700,000 gallons
Anti-corrosives and primers	300,000 gallons
Hot plastic paints	344,000 gallons

Manufacturers desiring a part of this business will have to show the department that they are able to comply with the specifications and make deliveries on schedule. Before being allowed to bid for supplying the ship bottom paints, the plants will be surveyed by the department and be placed on a qualified list. The survey or inspection can be requested by any prospective supplier.

Low bidders for supplying the navy with its paint requirements, according to industry officials, will not necessarily be the ones to receive the contracts of the department. Along with the low bid, the supplier must also be a responsible producer of paints, have the proper equipment for making the paint and have a good record of meeting scheduled shipments.

Suppliers of the hot plastic paints will also be required to have certain test equipment on hand in order to qualify as bidders. This equipment includes a Brookfield synchro-electric viscosimeter with a No. 2 spindle, and an asphalt penetrometer. Tests to be run are those required in specification TTP 141 or in individual paint specifications.

Ilmenite Titanium Sands Discovered in New Jersey

American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, has discovered a large deposit of ilmenite titanium-bearing sands near Lakehurst, N. J. A spokesman for the company said that studies of the deposit to date have been "encouraging."

American Smelting has already obtained options on several thousand acres of land in the area. Development of the land, which is partly swampland, will include dredging and will be a matter of some two years, the spokesman said.

Intentions at present, if the deposit is further developed, are to mine the ilmenite sands and sell to processors rather than refine the material.

Uranium Hexafluoride Plant Ceremonies Being Held Today

A dedication ceremony commemorating the erection of the first buildings at the Metropolis, Ill., uranium hexafluoride plant of General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, is being held today.

The multimillion dollar facility is scheduled for operation early in 1959 and will be the first privately-owned and operated plant to make the vital atomic raw material for the Atomic Energy Commission.

RESEARCH DIRECTOR: Dr. Ernst T. Theimer, appointed director of research for van Amerigen-Haebler, Inc., New York.

Bristol-Myers, Grove Planning to Team Up

Bristol-Myers Company and Grove Laboratories, Inc., are planning to team up. They have signed a contract providing for the sale of the business and assets of Grove and its subsidiaries to Bristol-Myers.

The sale will be subject to final approval of Grove stockholders at a meeting early in January. Bristol-Myers, located in New York, plans to continue the conduct of Grove's business as a separate operation, through a new subsidiary named Grove Laboratories, Inc.

Grove's operations will remain at the present location in St. Louis, Mo., with its present personnel, present sales force, and under its present management. All present sales and marketing policies, merchandising and pricing policies, terms of sale and discount schedules, will be maintained, subject only to such changes as may from time to time be deemed necessary in the normal course of business, it was said.

Glidden Shapes Up Plans For Synthetic Menthol Unit

Glidden Company is putting the finishing touches on plans for the construction of a plant at Jacksonville, Fla., to produce synthetic laevo-menthol, a flavoring material.

According to Glidden chairman Dwight P. Joyce, who made the menthol disclosure, the company also has begun erecting a $4 million plant at Indianapolis, Ind., which will manufacture "Promine," a new soybean-derived edible protein.

Rare Earth Metals Offered Commercially

The rare earth metals gadolinium, dysprosium, erbium, and yttrium now can be obtained in commercial quantities from Michigan Chemical Corporation's rare earths and thorium division, St. Louis, Mich.

The properties of the alloys of these rare earth metals have not been exploited because of lack of availability of the metals. With the pure metals now in substantial supply, scientific and technical work can be pursued in this promising field of metallurgy, the company said.

Bird Watchers Have Eye on the Insecticide Makers

The bird watchers are watching the insecticide industry.

They want to know what effect the large-scale spraying of insects by plane has on wildlife. To find this out they want a long-range research program and they want a 5 percent tax slapped on the insecticide manufacturers to finance it.

Those were the demands that the ordinarily mild-mannered Audubon Society laid down last week at its fifty-third annual convention in New York.

The complaints seemed to be touched off by the mass spraying last spring of areas in New York State in which the gypsy moth was making inroads. The Audubon people cited alleged damage to crops, milk production and many forms of wildlife.

Fairfield Osborn, president of the Conservation Foundation and of the New York Zoological Society, said the sale of poisonous chemicals in the United States increased from $40 million in 1940 to $260 million in 1955. He said the volume of pesticides might reach $500 million by 1965 and upset the natural balance of nature.

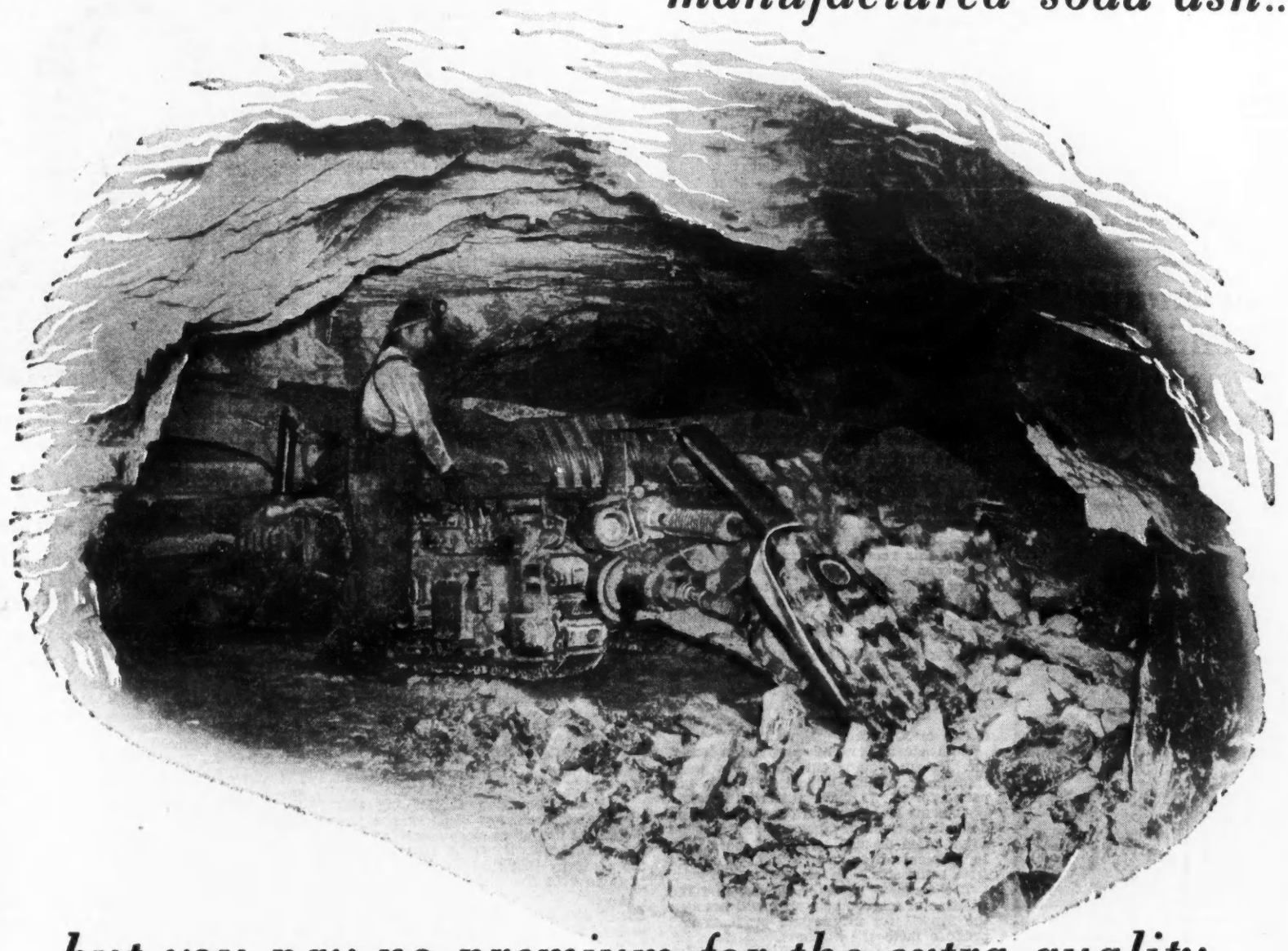
Dr. John George, assistant curator of mammals of the New York Zoological Society, said:

"We are losing ground against the problem because today there are hundreds of chemical compounds and each year more are introduced on the market, all stronger than DDT and none tested."

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association, queried by OPD, came to the

—Continued on page 47

starts purer than the shipping 'specs' for 'manufactured' soda ash...



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Association Meetings

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, fall get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, November 21.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with Commercial Chemical Development Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., November 20-21.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with Chemical Market Research Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., November 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, fall luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

National Air Pollution Control Association, semi-annual technical conference, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 18-19.

Adhesives and Sealants in Building Conference, sponsored by Building Research Institute, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., December 4-5.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, national meeting, Indianapolis, Ind., December 26-31.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, December 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9-11; central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 10-12; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 17-18; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-24.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., December 9-11.

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 10.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 26.

National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting, Gramercy Park hotel, New York, December 2.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 10.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 10.

Society of Plastics Industry, vinyl film and sheeting conference, Commodore hotel, New York, December 10-11; reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 4-6.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 4.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9.

Oilmen Told to Jump Into Ring To KO Strong Union Propaganda

The oil industry must defend itself against well-coordinated attacks by the labor press, but it must climb into the ring first. This is the conviction of Fred C. Foy, president of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Foy, speaking before the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute at the Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, pointed out that currently, the oil industry feels—and rightly so—that it has become one of the prime whipping-boys for a large and powerful group of people who would regulate the industry's production, its pricing policies, its right to grow and about everything else that is considered fundamental to a system of free enterprise.

Week after week, Mr. Foy said, union leaders pour out a flood of carefully planned, well-written articles which—irrespective of geographic area or union identity—advocate more government participation in the economy.

On the other hand, Mr. Foy emphasized, management fails, with a few exceptions, to reveal similar activity which tells workers what management feels is good for America and why.

Too often, he said, management takes a do-nothing approach to such challenging propaganda—it just doesn't take up the

—*Continued on page 55*

Dr. John H. Draize

Cosmetic Chemists To Honor FDA Man

A Food and Drug Administration man—Dr. John H. Draize, chief of the skin toxicity branch in the agency's division of pharmacology—has been chosen by the Society of Cosmetic Chemists to receive its 1957 medal award for outstanding contributions to cosmetic science.

Dr. Draize is the ninth recipient of the medal. He will receive the award at the society's annual meeting, to be held December 10 at the Commodore hotel, New York.

The 1957 medalist entered federal service in the medical research division, investigating war gases, in 1935. This appointment heightened Dr. Draize's interest in skin pharmacology and toxicology.

He was appointed pharmacologist in FDA in 1947 and was assigned to cosmetic and topical drug problems. In the same year he was named chief of the newly-created skin toxicity unit.

The society's medal award dinner in

—*Continued on page 58*

SOCMA Nominates Hooker To Be Its President Again

R. Wolcott Hooker, senior vice-president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been nominated to serve another term as president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Hooker heads the list of candidates proposed by the nominating committee to hold offices next year. They will be voted on by the general membership at the annual meeting December 4.

Other nominees are: First vice-president, Samuel G. Baker, general manager, organic chemicals department, E. I. du-

—*Continued on page 72*

Textile Industry Seen Leaning On Chemicals More and More To Do Its Processing Work

More and more, the textile industry is coming to depend on the chemical industry. Its need for chemicals to solve its processing problems is growing all the time. In 1955 the textile industry's bill for chemical raw materials was $569 million, and out of this the amount spent for textile processing chemicals was $211 million. These are the figures of L. D. Berger, jr., of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. They were presented last week before the annual meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists in Boston.

Mr. Berger, a chemist, defined textile processing chemicals as those which are consumed in processing, fabricating, dyeing, and finishing fibers into finished textile articles, and which cannot be identified to any extent in the finished articles. Hence, the $211 million figure does not include chemical intermediates for synthetic fibers, dyestuffs, rayon raw materials, resin finishes, and the like.

Revolution in Textile Processing

The constant flow of research and development ideas from both chemical and textile laboratories, occasioned in large part by the impact of synthetic fibers on the textile industry, has begun to work a revolution in textile processing, the speaker said. Although new synthetic fibers have made possible great advances in textile technology, they have created many new problems in processing and finishing. And this has given the chemical industry a major opportunity to produce new and useful textile processing chemicals, he added.

Four examples of recent chemical developments generated by the needs of the textile industry are new dyeing methods, anti-static compounds, fiber lubricants, and warp sizes to replace or supplement starch, Mr. Berger pointed out

Solvent dyeing, a method that was negligible a few years ago, required $750,000 worth of glycol-ether type solvents in 1955, and has grown substantially since in meeting the specialized requirements of new hard-to-dye synthetic fibers. Synthetics, too, have made static an acute problem, not only in processing, but in the properties of the finished textile.

No completely satisfactory durable antistatic agent for general use on synthetic fiber textiles and blends has been devel-

—*Continued on page 58*

PERKIN MEDALIST FOR 1958: Dr. William J. Kroll, developer of the basic Kroll process used for producing metallic titanium and zirconium, who has been selected to receive its 1958 Perkin medal by the American section of the Society of the Chemical Industry. The award will be presented at an SCI dinner January 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Union Carbide Divisions Have New Top Executives

Union Carbide Corporation, New York, late last week announced a series of executive appointments in two divisions—Union Carbide Chemicals Company and Union Carbide Olefins Company, following earlier top-level appointments (see page 3).

K. H. Rowland has been named vice-president-production of Union Carbide Chemicals and the following have been named to top posts in the newly-formed Union Carbide Olefins Company: Executive vice-presidents, R. N. Graham and W. F. Reich, jr.; vice-president-marketing, N. C. Babcock; vice-president-engineering, L. J. Bowditch; vice-president-research, G. T. Felbeck, and vice-president-production, E. P. Shetter.

Saltcake Facility Completed

Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, has completed a saltcake recovery unit for Halifax Paper Company, at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. The plant has a designed capacity of 1.5 million pounds of dry saltcake per twenty-four hours. Present day schedules require that paper mill boilers operate without interruption except for scheduled shutdowns.

Synthetic Organics Advance on 2 Fronts

Synthetic organic chemicals and their raw materials went ahead on two fronts last year—production and sales. The Tariff Commission has counted up the figures in its annual report and issued them in three different sections—chemical raw materials, cyclic intermediates and finished synthetic organic chemical products.

According to the report, the combined production of all synthetic organic chemicals and their raw materials as a group in 1956 was 82,121 million pounds, or 9.8 percent more than the 74,821 million pounds produced in 1955.

Total sales in 1956 amounted to 45,518 million pounds, valued at $5,831 million, compared with 42,966 million pounds, valued at $5,518 million, in 1955.

The first section, on raw materials, includes statistics on tar, tar crudes, and crude chemicals derived from petroleum and natural gas. The combined production of coaltar, water-gas tar, and oil-gas

—*Continued on page 66*

Chemical Spending on TV Seen at Peak This Year

The chemical industry will spend more money on television this year than ever before in its history, according to Merle S. Jones, president of CBS Television.

For the first half of 1957, Mr. Jones told the monthly luncheon meeting of Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association last week, chemical companies plunked down over $2.5 million for TV.

"Over the past five years," he went on,

—*Continued on page 70*

Pasteur Discovery to Echo at New York Conference

A key discovery made by Louis Pasteur a century ago will have its echoes in New York next Thursday when scientists from six countries meet at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel for a research conference.

The event will memorialize the French scientist's discovery that fermentation is caused by living organisms, and will be called the Pasteur Fermentation Centennial. Dr. James A. Shannon, director of the National Institutes of Health, will be chairman.

A morning session will include four major scientific papers:

Dr. Louis Pasteur Vallery-Radot, grandson of the great French scientist and president of the Pasteur Institute of France, will describe the life and working methods of Pasteur.

Dr. Rene J. Dubos, of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, biographer of Pasteur and a pioneer in antibiotic research, will discuss "Pasteur and Modern Science."

Dr. M. J. Johnson, of the department of biochemistry, University of Wisconsin, will give a paper on "New Developments and prospects in Fermentation Chemicals."

The fourth paper, "Trends in Antibiotic Research," will be read by Dr. Paul R. Burkholder, director of Research of Brooklyn Botanic Garden, and discoverer of the antibiotic chloramphenicol.

The centennial, sponsored by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., a leader in the field of fermentation chemistry, celebrates the publication on November 30, 1857, of Pasteur's paper reporting that the fermentation of lactic acid is a biological process. This discovery led directly to Pasteur's monumental germ theory of

—*Continued on page 81*

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Nov. 15 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¼
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10 45 - —
Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs, l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 5.50 -11.00
Albumin blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.36 - 1.38
flake lb. 1.32 - 1.34
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.08

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.73 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (E) Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

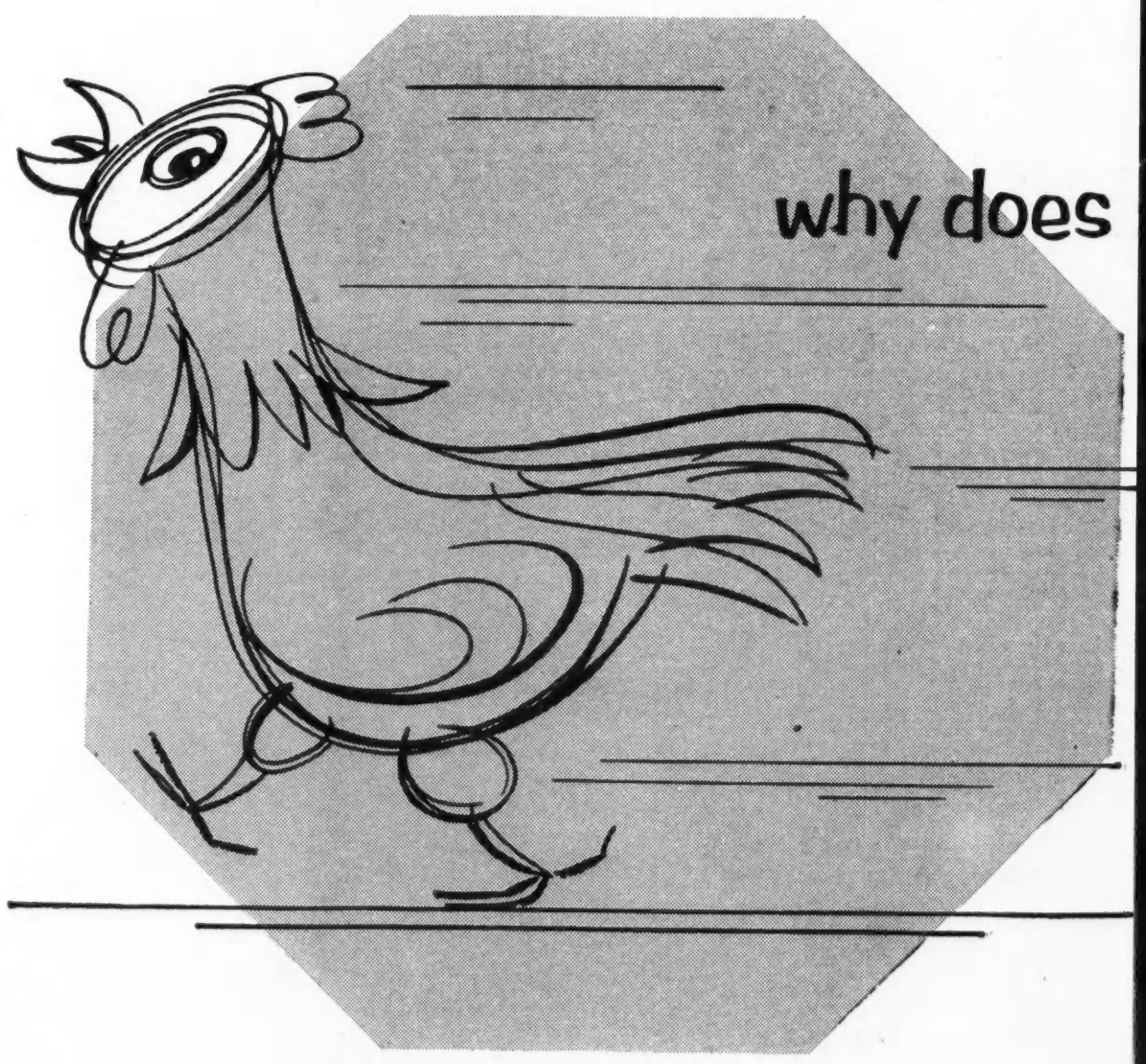
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter f.p.a., bots. lb 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
USP, sweet, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb .60 - —
powd., kgs lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs, c.l., works, lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .0550- .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al.O., fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. 21 - —
9-9½% Al.O., fib dms., works lb 19 - —
fib dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.10
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.84.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.86.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb 1.00 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 • —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 • —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 • —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 • .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 • —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb 77 —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 • —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium hypophosphate, NF, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.50 • —
Ammonium iodide, NF dms. bots. 4.26 • 4.38
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 • .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 • —
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb. 1.23 • —
single fib. dm. works lb. 1.24 • —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 • —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.68.00 • —
August discount ton 5.00 • —
western bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 • —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.49.75 • —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 • —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 • .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 • —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 • —
Tech. bgs. c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 • —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 • —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 • —
purif., dms. works lb 10 • .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 • —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 • —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .20 • —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .22 • .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 • 1.98
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.90 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 • —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 • —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 • 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • .16½
Ex pentane, reg dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate syn. oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.),
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 • —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 • —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 • —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 • —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 • —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb 65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 70 • —
tanks, works lb 60 • —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 • 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 • 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 • —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb 1.00 1.25
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.30 • 1.40
Anethol, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 • —
Tech., dms. lb. 1.35 • —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb 60 • .65
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 • —
tankwagons, min 2,000 gals lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.50 • 4.00
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms. lb. 1.85 • 2.15
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 • —
tanks, same basis lb. 78 • —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 —
Annatto seed, Ecuador/Dominican, whole, bgs lb. .19½- .20
Indian lb. .16 • —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 • —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .93 • —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.15 • —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .83 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 • —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 • —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 • —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 • .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 • —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 • —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 • —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 • —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 • .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 • .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 • .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 • —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 • 6.00
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, cms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 • —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 • 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 • —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 • —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 • —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 • —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 • —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 • —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 • —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 • —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 • —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 • —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 • —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 • —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 • —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 • —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 • —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 • —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 • —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 • —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 • —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 • —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 • —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 • —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 • —



S. B. PENICK & COMPANY 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 8 735 W. DIVISION ST., CHICAGO 1

Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks, tankwagon refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 4.00 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 2.35 - 2.45
Avacado oil, cns. lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units .70 - —
Balm of Gilead, buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs. c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.191.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms. lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .33 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l. frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald. ton.216.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l. t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.t.l. frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.95 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .64 - .66
Brazilian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Central American, bgs lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs lb. .67 - .69
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .77 - .80
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .76 - .79
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .32 - —
Belladonna root, bls lb. .30 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian white, high gel, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.87.00 - —
low gel, bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 - —
bgs. 1-ton lots ex whse. ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys. dms. t.l lb. .43 - —
cbys. smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms. c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - .008
dms. t.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 .0093
low gamma, dms. c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
dms. t.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 —
Benzidine, hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.19 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.21 —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb 3.25 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb .37 - —
ton lots, same basis lb .41 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb .43 - —
USP, ton lots lb .48 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs lb .33 —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 1.03
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .63 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .65 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .73 - 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .22½ - .25¼
cbys. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .23½ - .25¼
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works, lb 2.25 —
Benzyl formate, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb 9.85 —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb 35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb 35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 12.50 -13.25
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb 2.10 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb 4.47 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib, dms lb 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib, dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Bisphenol A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls lb .63 .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse. ton.165.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia unit-ton, 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. 13 14
bgs., t.l lb 15 17
bgs., l.t.l lb. 15½ 35¼
Bloodroot, bls lb .48 .50

chicken cross the road today?

When a chicken stomps off in a huff these days, more than likely he's just tried picking one of his neighbors and has had a distasteful surprise.

Poultrymen have tried all manner of remedies to curb cannibalism in their flocks, but nothing succeeded short of cutting off the chickens' beaks! But now, with the cooperation of a leading eastern university, Penick has developed an easy-to-use spray . . . THRAM* . . . that quickly ends picking!

THRAM is economical, easy to use and instantly effective. It makes chicken feathers so distasteful to other chickens that picking stops overnight.

THRAM is an outstanding example of Penick's versatility in manufacturing and marketing diverse chemical specialties. Our unique facilities and organization can be made available to you on a custom basis. We will be glad to discuss your needs in confidence.

*Trademark of S. B. Penick & Company — Patent Pending

PENICK

Agricultural Chemical and Insecticide Division

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, obls lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 62.50 - —
Bone oil, dms. works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech. anhyd. 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton 137.25 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton 142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton 81.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton 137.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton 142.25 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton 45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton 99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton 104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 38.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton 114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton 119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 53.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton 104.25 - —
smaller lots same basis ton 109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l. works ton 129.00 - —
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton 164.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. ton 189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton 208.75 -228.75
dms. smaller lots same basis. ton 213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran. bgs. c.l. works ton 104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton 159.25 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis. ton 164.25 - —
dms. c.l. works ton 128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton 183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton 188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l. works ton 98.00 - —
99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton 109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton 159.25 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. ton 164.25 - —
dms. c.l. works ton 133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton 188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton 193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ref. dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. chys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

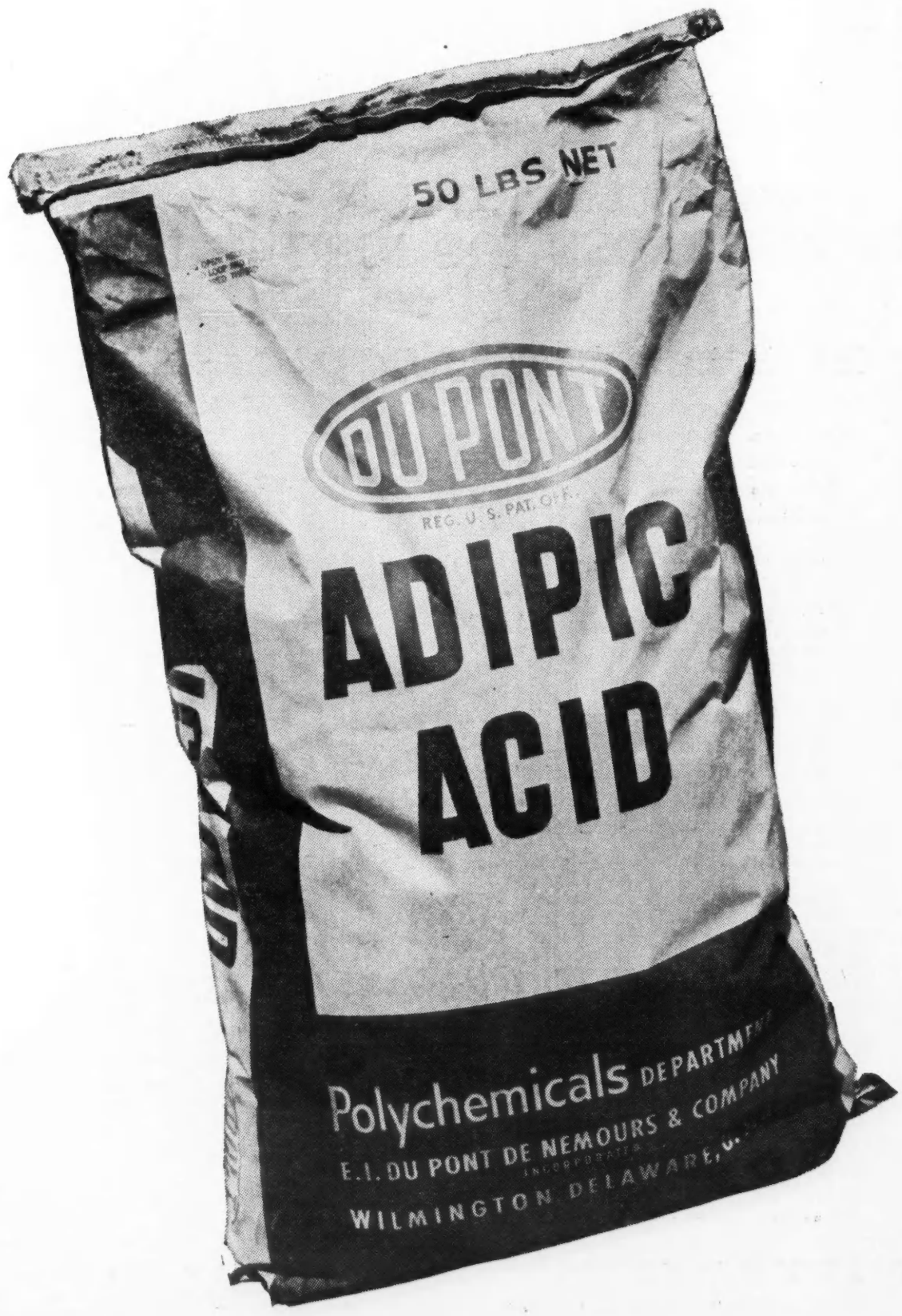
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract refy lb. .14¾ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl alcohol, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾ - .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies. lb. 2.65 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.15 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 2.45 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.93 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.18 - —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.27 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.54 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Orange shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —



Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 3.30
Redist, USP., cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine USP, dms. lb .34 —
Calamus oil, bots. lb 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram .65 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms, 100 lbs or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers bgs., c.l., frt alld lb .09 .09½
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF 100 lbs or more lb .97 —
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate nat., dry grd air floated, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton 10 50 - —
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 42 50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —

Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated bgs., c.l., works, ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 —
ultrafine bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 160.00
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 120.00 175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l. works frt equald ton 31.00 - —
Gran., purit. dms lb 27 - —
Calcium chloride liquor, 40% tanks, frt equald ton 12.50 - —
Pellets bgs. c.l. works ton 37.80 - —
Calcium chloride powd. bgs. c.l. works ton 37.00 —
Solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton 29.50 —
dms. l.c.l. works frt equald ton 36.00 73.00
USP gran dms lb .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs. frt equald lb 29½ .30
Calcium cyanide dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb .20 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .24 .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 2.95 —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms lb. .76 - —
USP, dms lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride lump dms. works lb 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45 lb cs. dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb dms. same basis dm 30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms. 1,000 lb lots lb 1.28 —
Calcium iodide jars lb 4.52 —
Calcium lactate NF dms. 10,000-lb lots or more works lb .36 .40
smaller lots works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 2.25

Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .27¼ - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt adjusted gram .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 7.75 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Feed grade 18½% P bgs. c.l. t.l., frt equald ton 79.55 -83.25
bgs. l.c.l., frt equald ton.89.55 -93.25
19% P c.l., works, Tex Cit ton 76.00 —
21% P. bgs. c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.90.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 - —
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lb lots, frt equald 100 lbs 7.20 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs.10.50 - —
Calcium phytate bgs works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated bgs c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .39 —
ctns., l.c.l. lb .40 .44

Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.68 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb lots, lb. .60 .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz cs lb .85 .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .50 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb lots lb .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .35
White, dms lb .29 —
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified cns lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .55
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .60
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 3.50 - —
powd., bxs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Capric acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .23 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms. t.l.t. same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms. c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 .29
tanks lb. .25 —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .074 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .1225 - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 —
high abrasion, bulk c.l., works, lb. .0750 - —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0790 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 .128
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .0750 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .0450 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .0650 - —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd, Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Tech. consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.t. frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.15 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 3.05 - —
Decorticated Ceylon, cs lb 3.00 —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.30 - —
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd lb.16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb 16 90 -17 30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots, lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots, lb. .71 - .73
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 .82
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.39 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .295 —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units .21 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram .054 —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram .35 —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.80 - 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 .38
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 50 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible, acid precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .21½ - —
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —

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Du Pont, the chemical industry's first producer of adipic acid, maintains its high-quality standards with the latest manufacturing processes and production techniques.

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7250 N. Cicero Ave., Lincolnwood
Tel: Ind. 3-7250

Detroit 35, Michigan
13000 West Seven Mile Road
Tel: Uni. 4-1963

Los Angeles 58, California
2930 East 44th Street
Tel: Ludlow 2-6464

FORMULA:

$(CH_2)_4(COOH)_2$

TYPICAL ANALYSIS:

Adipic Acid	99.8%
Ash	5 p.p.m.
Iron	0.5 p.p.m.
Water	0.05%
Color, A.P.H.A.	6

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

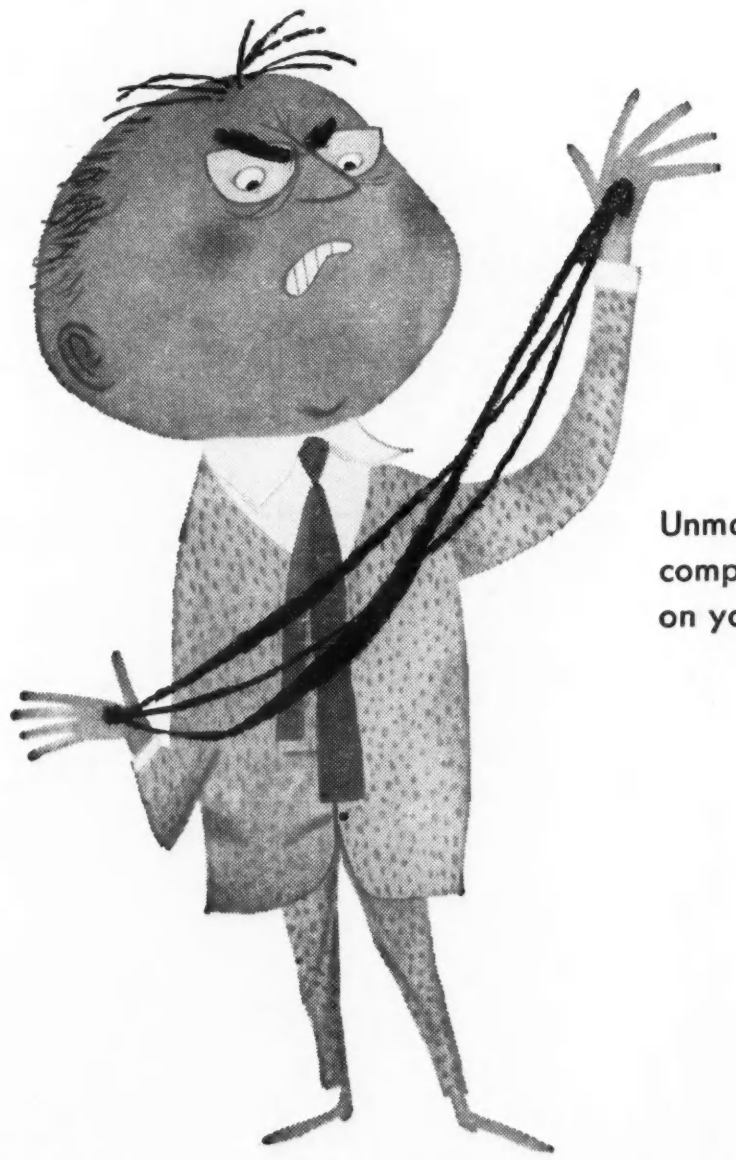
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

POLYCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Wilmington 98, Delaware

Cassella Acid—Chrome Orange

Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .19½- —
"B" lb. .18¼- —
"C" lb. .17¼- —
Korintje "A" lb. .19 .19¼
"B" gal. .18¼- —
"C" lb. .17¼- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.120.00 -125.00
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms. c.l. lb. .2850- —
dms., l.cl. lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3010- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3110- —
tanks lb. .2810- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2860- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2960- —
tanks lb. .2660- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3325- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3525- —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
tanks lb. .2300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2425- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2525- —
tanks lb. .2225- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l., lb. .2950- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3050- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .19 • —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 • .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- 38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 • —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP. XIII. cns., dms. lb. 3.45 • 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .62 • .80
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .28 • —
Indian, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb.16.50 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .33 • .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 • .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 • .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 • .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 • .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 • .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 • —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 • —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2 fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 • —
77%CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 • —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 • —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. 1.50 • —
Roman, cs lb. 3.50 • —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots. lb.350.00 • —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l. works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms. 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 • —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.106.00 —
10-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.96.00 • —
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 • —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.84.00 • —
Pinewood, gran. bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton.53.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 • —
bulk, t.l., works South ton.41.00 • —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 • —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil)
Chloral tech., 94% min dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 • —
tanks, multiple units 5 cars, works lb. .21 • —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 • —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 • —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 • —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls, works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 • —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 • —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
dms. l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 • —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 • —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 • —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 • —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 • —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area. lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 • —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms c.l lb. .23½- .25¼
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 • —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 • —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 • —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 • —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .79 • —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 • —
dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 • —
dms. 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis. lb. 2.00 • —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 • —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 • —
fib. dms. smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 • —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 • —
fib. dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 • —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
USP, dms. lb. .30 • —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 • —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 • —
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 • —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 • —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 • —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 • —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.



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Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .33 - —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31

Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Chromium acetate, soln., 7⅛%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —

Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45½- —

Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 - —

Cinchona bark NF red, broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb. .35 - .40

Cinnamic acid, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75

Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb. .95 - 1.25

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .95 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.20 - —

Cinnamon bark oil bots lb. 36.00 - 70.00

Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms. lb. 8.50 - 11.00

Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.40 - 5.70

Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher

Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Java, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns lb. .82 - .85

Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.20

Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.25 3.60

Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 15.00
Nat., bots oz 8.50 -15.00

Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tenn ton. 16.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 16.50 -21.50
Imp., airfloated bgs., c.l., Atl. port net ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net ton. 29.50 -30.00

Clay, China, dom., dry-grd. air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l., works, ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00

Cleve's acid, mixed bbls lb. 1.05 - —

Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .41 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .51 - —

Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.75

Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .90 - .95

CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43

CMC, purif., high vis (see Cellulose gum).

CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms. c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½

Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 40.00 -42.00

Carbon and indust., bulk, works, ton. 40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co, dms. dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —

Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).

Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —

Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —

Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb 2.20 - —

Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb .54¾- —

Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb 2.00 - —

Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —

Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .83 - —

Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —

Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —

Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 - —

Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —

Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .42 - —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —

Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —

Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 - —

Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .97 - 1.02

Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14 - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13 - —
deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —

Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .21½- .24
tanks lb. .19 - —
Dbl. dist., dms lb. .21½- .25
tanks lb. .19 - .20

Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .11⅜- .11½

Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —

Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —

Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —

Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —

Codliver oil, USP dms gal. 1.50 - 1.55

Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls lb. .20 - .22

Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 29.00 -35.50

Colchicum root, bls lb .35 - —

Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .55 - —

Collodion, USP, dms. lb 32½- —
Flexible dms lb 34 - —

Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 - —

Colombo root, bls lb .15 - .16

Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17

Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75

Copaiba oil, cns lb 1.75 2.50

Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 —

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —

Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3325- —

Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 - .42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works lb. .28¼- .28¾

Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36½- .37

Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4468

Copper cyanide, tech. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .666 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .676 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .696 - .716

Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —

Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .48¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¾- —

Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .28½- —

Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —

Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29¼- .31¼

Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —

Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —

Copper oxide, red 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-3,000-lb. lots, lb. .43 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .41 - —

Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib dms. lb. 4.25 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1845- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.05 -14.55
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.90 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 25.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 26.45 -29.45

Copper undecylenate dms lb 2.75 —

Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 168.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 163.50 - —

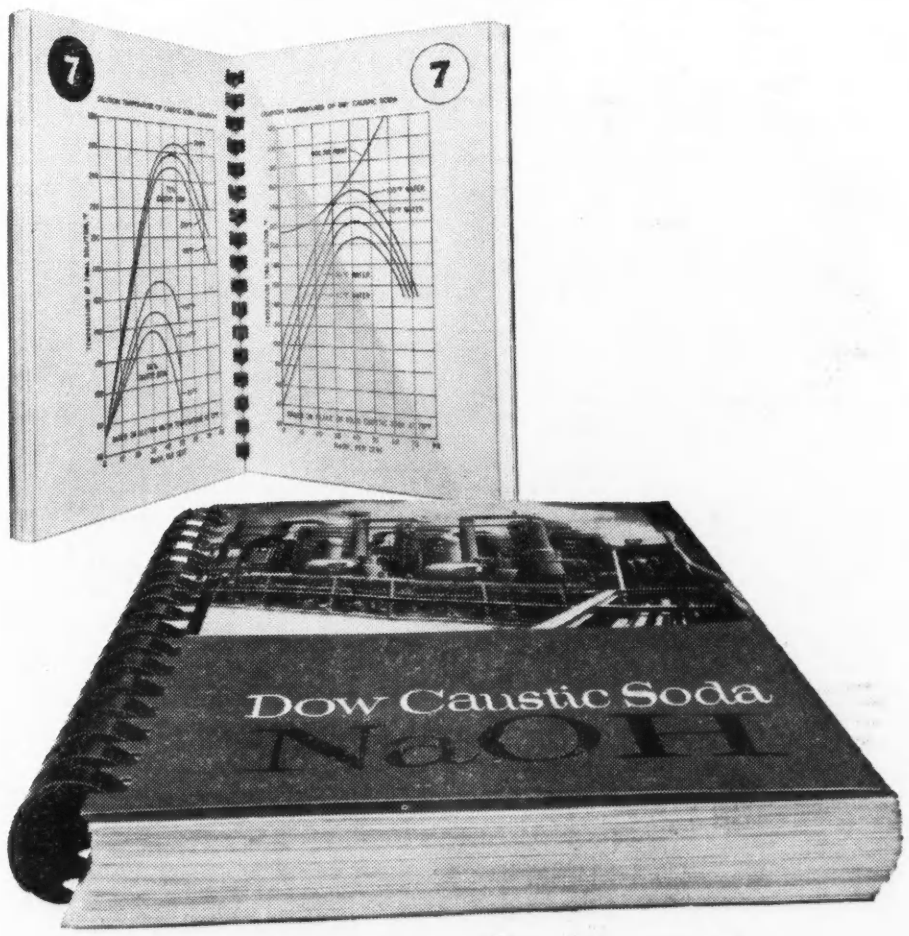
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.00 -10.50

Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian bgs. lb 08½- —

Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .14⅜- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks New York lb. .06½- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. 20.11 -20.30
tanks lb. .1811- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14⅜- —

Corn starch (see Starch, corn).

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —



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Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.31	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP bulk	gram	3.50	3.55
Costus oil, bots.	oz.	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis	ton	51.50	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.14	—
tanks, Valley	lb.	.13⅝	.13¾
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.13½	.13⅝
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.13¾	.13⅞
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05¾	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.19¼	.19½
tanks	lb.	.17¼	.17⅝
Cottonseed oil acids dist., dms	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼	—
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works	lb.	.03	.03¼
tanks, same basis	lb	.02¾	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.60	3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.85	.90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.,	lb.	3.05	3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24	—
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works,	gal.	.226	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.42	.44
dms. l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.53	.55
tanks same basis	gal.	.33	.35

Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms	lb.	1.60	1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30	—
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460-	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	—
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	—

o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16½	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
25-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.15	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.53	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.49	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns	lb.	1.80	2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald.	gal.	1.15	—
c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
Meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.00	—
c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
Imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points	gal.	1.00	—
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom. 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.80	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82	.84
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65	—

Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.68	.72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.76	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.78	.80
tanks, same basis	gal.	.61	—
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.62	.67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.50	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	.25
Crotonic acid, 6b dms., 200 lbs or more, works	lb.	.50	—
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		13.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		14.25	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.29	—
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb.	.80	—
Powd., cs	lb.	.95	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb.	9.50	12.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb	.12	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb	.11	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.30¼	—
Turkish, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Cumin oil, bots., cns.	lb.	4.75	7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.07½	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	55.00	—
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works	unit-ton	2.75	—
Cyanamide, indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	75.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	96.00	—
6-16 mesh dms. c.l., works	ton.	120.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	140.00	—
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls	lb	.90	1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.70	—
dms., t.c.l., works	gal.	.72	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.26½	—
dms., t.c.l., works, same basis	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.24	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29	—
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
360-lb dms., t.c.l., same basis,	lb.	.60	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.49	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb	.47	—
Cyclopropane, CP 2-lb cyls., works,	cyl.	48.00	—
6-oz. cyls., works	cyl.	12.00	—
USP, hospitals cyls., 40-gal. lots	gal.	.42	—
cyls., 100-gal. lots	gal.	.41	—
cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal.	.40	—
Cypress oil, bots	lb	5.30	—

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
bgs., dms. t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42	—
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, works	lb.	.42	—
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
E. bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, Batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.13¾	.15
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	08¼	09⅛
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14½	.16⅛
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.13	.14⅛
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.12¼	.13⅛
pale chips, bgs.	lb.	.13	.15
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.17¾	20
Siam, cs.	lb.	.35	.39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.41	.45
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.31¼	.34
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17	19
seeds, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.28	—
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
fib dms. t.c.l. works	lb	.46	—
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd	lb.	.19	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.21	—
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.			
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	38½	—
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
Perfume grade, bots	lb.	1.75	2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).			
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.45	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	49.50	—
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	58.00	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works	ton.	64.10	—
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l.	per ton.	69.50	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices			
Degras, common, bbls.	lb.	.10	12
Neutral, bbls.	lb.	.21	23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64½	.66
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68½	.77
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.48½	.50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal	50	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.65½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	70½	76⅛
tanks, same basis	gal.	49½	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—

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Color	Penetration	Customer's specified tests
Viscosity	Tack	

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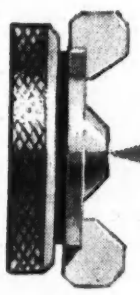

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especially for odorless paints

NATIONAL ANTIOXIDANT B*

Whatever coating system you are formulating, there is a National Aniline anti-skinning agent to meet your requirements.

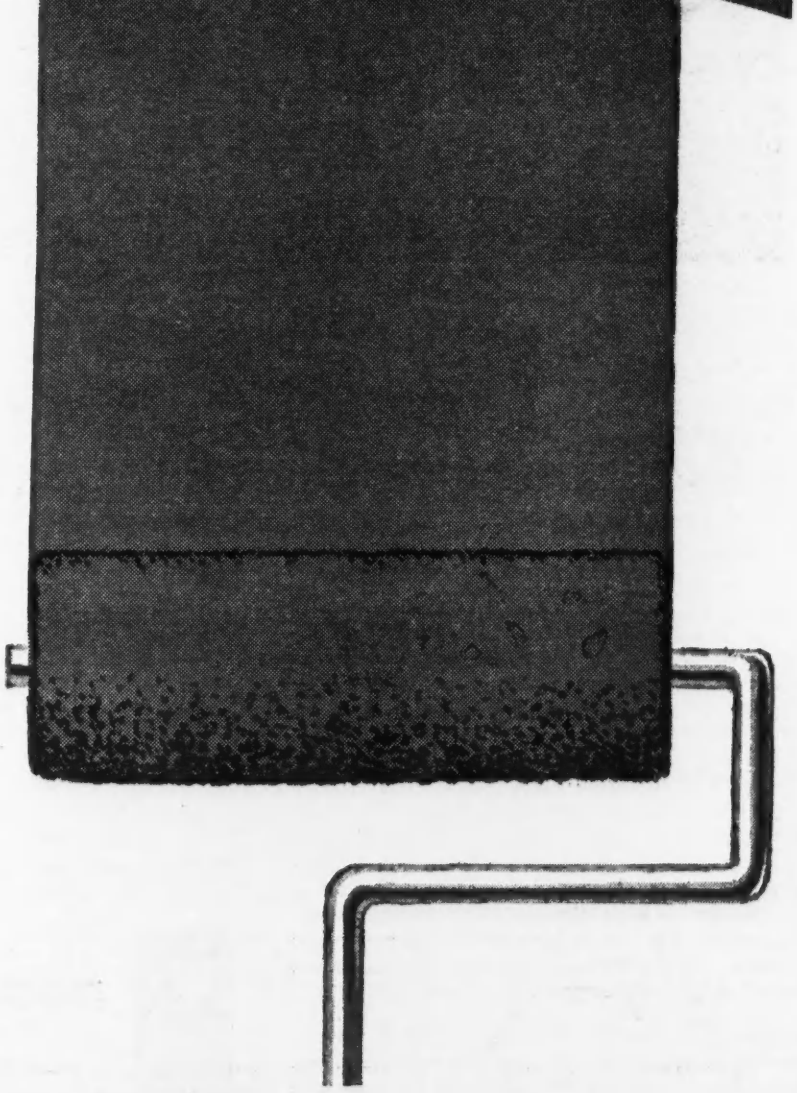
National Anti-Skinning agents assure superior performance—economically. As little as 1 to 4 lbs. per 100 gallons effectively retards skinning with no appreciable change in drying time, durability or color retention. In independent tests, these anti-skinning agents out-performed eight competitive materials.

For samples and technical data, write your nearest National Aniline office.

*Trademark

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Akron Atlanta Boston Charlotte Chattanooga Chicago Columbus, Ga. Greensboro Los Angeles New Orleans Philadelphia Portland, Ore. Providence Richmond San Francisco Toronto



Denatured Alcohol—Di-Iso-Octyl Sebacate

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD25A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —

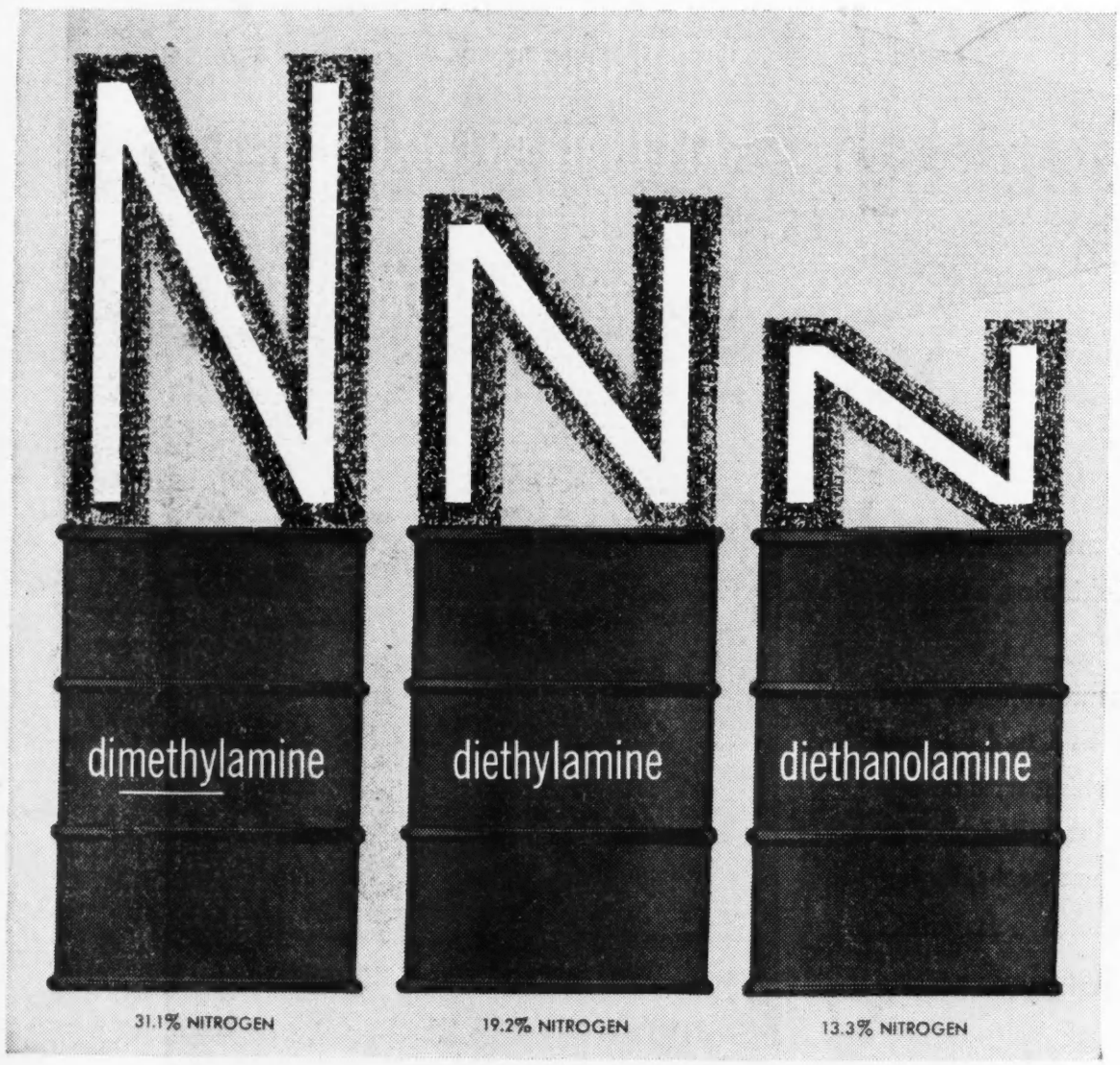
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c per gal. higher.

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tank cars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Dextrin, potato imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .19¾- —
Anhyd., dms lb. .20¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms, c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E lb. .14½- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms. frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .30½
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- .28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene dms. t.l., frt. alld. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
lb. .16½- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .9650- .9875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .9650- .9875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —



METHYLAMINES

...more basic nitrogen per pound

Pound per pound Rohm & Haas methylamines such as dimethylamine supply up to 233% more organic nitrogen than other comparable amines. This advantage in equivalent weight makes Rohm & Haas methylamines a low-cost source of basic nitrogen in producing rubber-vulcanization accelerators, herbicides, photographic developers, pharmaceuticals, quaternary ammonium salts, and surface-active agents.

When you specify Rohm & Haas methylamines, you can be sure of dependable supply from two separate plants. You can also be sure of high quality and purity—made possible by more than 20 years of commercial production experience. Rohm & Haas monomethylamine, dimethylamine and trimethylamine are available in aqueous or anhydrous form, in drums, cylinders or tankcars. Write to Dept. SP for comprehensive technical data.

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Representatives in principal foreign countries

Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Nat., bgs	lb.	.08	—
Dillseed oil, bots	lb.	2.80	4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms.	lb.	3.25	3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.85	5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
d.ns., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.00	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28½	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.275	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Dimethyl sulfate 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.42½	—
Dimethylamine, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylamine 40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39	—
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms. 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
dms. smaller lots, frt equald	lb.	.71	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	1.50	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89° C. dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks frt alld E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.11	—
Refd. 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	.31
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.31½	.32
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.28½
Dioctyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.60½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½	.62½
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58	.58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.28¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l. works	gal.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse	gal.	.62	—
Dipentene, steam- dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.59	—
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, south	gal.	.45	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.63	.83
Diphenyl phthalate, dms. c.l. works.	lb.	.51¾	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd. flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs. dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.54	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP	dms	lb. 5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms. ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.64	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs. bls. c.l. US ports, ex dock	ton	76.00	Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15½	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.52	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161 Orange	lb.	.94	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

176 Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	—
183 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	1.03	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246 Blue black, extra conc.	lb	1.37	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc.	lb	1.91	—
289 Navy blue 3R conc	lb.	1.70	—
299 Black F, conc	lb	2.19	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc	lb	2.61	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365 Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419 Red FC	lb	1.45	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
448 Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	1.02	—
596 Yellow brown K extra	lb.	1.26	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

620 Yellow 2G	lb	1.31	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb	2.32	—
640 Yellow XX	lb	2.30	—
655 Yellow OX	lb	2.64	—
657 Malachite green V, crystals.	lb.	2.73	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb	3.62	—
667 Milling green 6B conc	lb	4.78	—
671 Blue EG	lb	1.85	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	—
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb	2.25	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.44	—
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb	3.61	—
749 Red BX	lb	4.76	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	—
841 Safranine GF extra, conc	lb.	4.11	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	—
978 Black GXCF conc	lb.	.38	—
1034 Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1098 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.28	—
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	—
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.92	—

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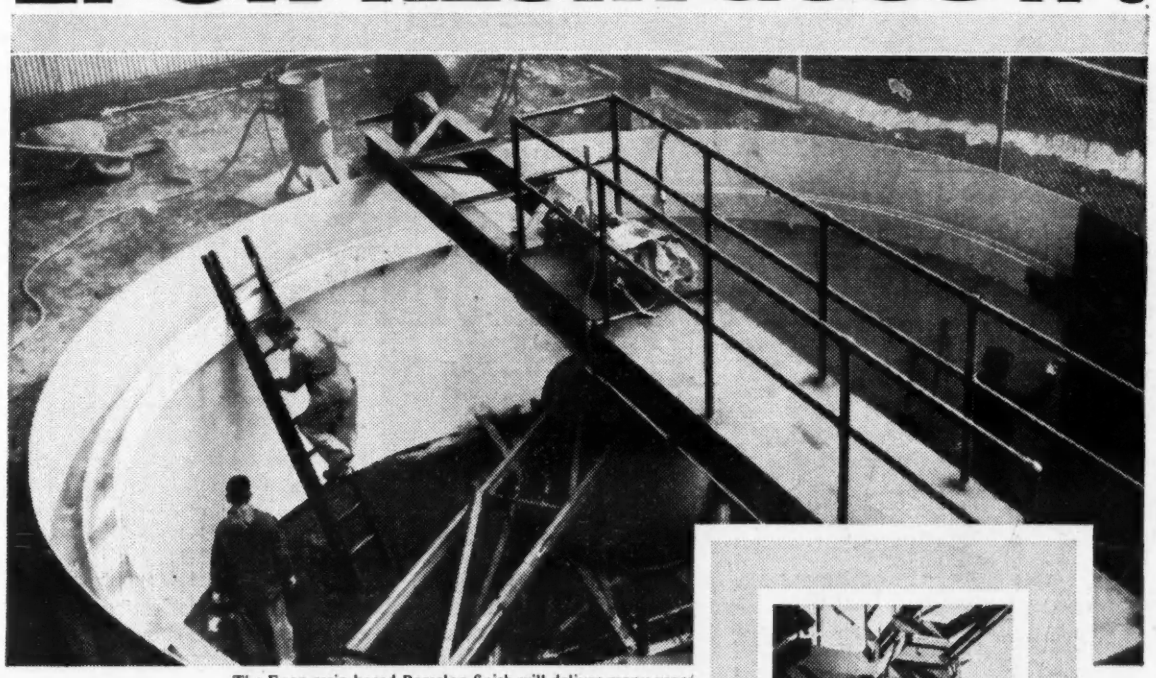

The Epon resin-based Porselon finish will deliver many years of maintenance-free protection from corrosion and abrasion.

Steel clarifier at Trubek Laboratories is quickly coated with Porselon, an Epon resin-based paint, for maximum protection against corrosive acids.

Protects steel clarifier from corrosive chemical wastes

Here's how:

To help solve stream pollution problems, Trubek Laboratories, Inc., East Rutherford, New Jersey, installed a treatment plant to neutralize corrosive waste water from the manufacture of its more than 400 chemical products.

An integral part of the system included a huge clarifier. Trubek engineers knew that metal-eating acids would soon disable the clarifier's steel components. Based on its successful use as a high-performance protective coating on structural steel and machinery, Trubek chose Porselon, an Epon resin-based paint made by Protex-A-Cote, Inc., Newark, New Jersey, to combat these corrosive conditions.

TIME: Fall of 1956. *METHOD:* Three coats of Epon resin-based Porselon were applied over an undercoat of zinc chromate Epon resin-based primer to form a 5-mil thickness. *RESULT:* An incredibly tough, acid-resistant surface which combines the advantages of a rugged baked film with the convenience of air drying. Porselon is easily applied with a brush, roller or conventional spraying equipment.

Paint users are rapidly becoming aware of the many advantages offered by Epon resin-based formulations . . . excellent adhesion, resistance to abrasion and impact, ability to withstand extremes of heat, humidity, and the attack of corrosive chemicals.

Your Shell Chemical representative will explain how you can take full advantage of Epon resins in your paint and enamel formulations. Write for: "Epon Resins for Surface Coatings" and "Epon Resin Esters for Surface Coatings."

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IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
1150 Olive R, Single paste ... lb. 1.42 - —
dms., dlvd.
1151 Brown R, single paste ... lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder, lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG ... lb. 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB ... lb. 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L ... lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc ... lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN ... lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF ... lb. 1.60 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 ... lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL ... lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ... lb 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG ... lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z ... lb 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC ... lb 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD ... lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH ... lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM ... lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN ... lb 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV ... lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG ... lb 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 ... lb 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc ... lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc ... lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc ... lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB ... lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG ... lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc ... lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls ... lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls ... lb. 1.28 - 1.31
Tanners, bbls. ... lb .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls ... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ... lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles ... lb 75 - —
oz.48.25 -49.00
Emetine hydrochloride USP, bots.
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .75
Powd., tins 100-oz. lots ... oz. .62 - .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .33 - —

1-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram, .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, ens. ... lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ... lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots ... oz.72.50 -84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots ... oz.87.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill. Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va ... lb. .14½- .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .16
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd. ... lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd ... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .34 - —

Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies, gal.20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis ... gal.20.43 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ... gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies, gal.21.70 —
dms. l.c.l., same basis ... gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis ... gal.21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminohenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots ... lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd works lb. .30 - —
dms. l.c.l. works ... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works ... lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more works, lb. .65 - .70
bgs. smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride tech. cyls., works, lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ... lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, ens ... lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. ... lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. ... lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether indust. dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E ... lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. l.c. dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ... lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald ... lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether)
Ethyl oenanthate, dms ... lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld ... lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ... lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms. l.c.l. works ... lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate ... lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald ... lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt equald ... lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis, lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms. smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, ens. dms ... lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .70 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms ... lb. .88 - .93
Eugenol, USP, dms. ... lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls ... lb. .15 - .17

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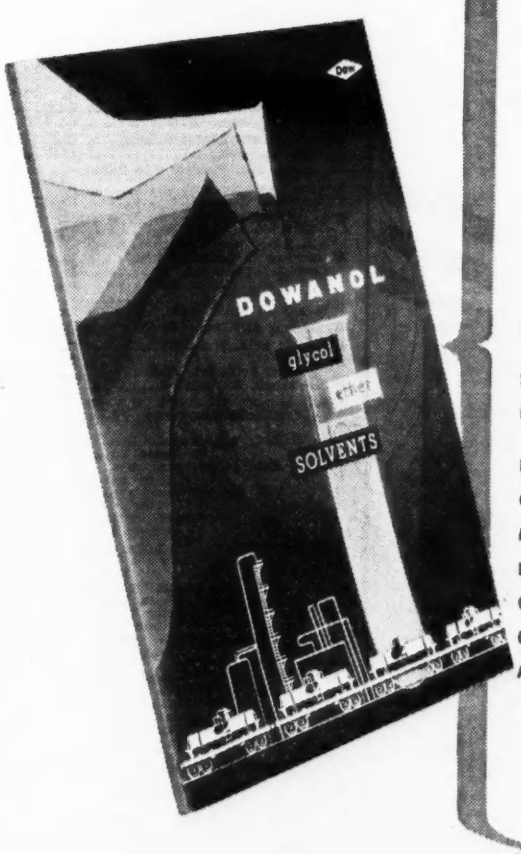

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- Leather Dyeing Formulations
- Textile Printing Pastes and Dyes

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- Spirit Duplicating Fluids

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1 New, easier identification

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2 New technical booklet

Additional help is supplied in an expanded booklet on the Dowanol products. It's new in facts and straightforward presentation, brings you 52 pages that describe reactions, uses, analytical methods, and toxicological and handling information. Up-to-date tables and figures detail physical properties, pressures, densities, viscosities, evaporation rates, freezing points, refractive indices, and other data including solubility of various materials in the Dowanol compounds. Use coupon to get your free copy.

3 New production facilities

The main reason for changing the nomenclature and for publishing this booklet boils down to this: The widespread use of Dowanol products has called for more technical facts and more generally understood terminology. Widespread use has also dictated expansion. Our answer: A new plant in Midland, Michigan, which more than doubles output.

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F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
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Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .16 - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb .15½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Moroccan bgs. lb. .10½- —
Ferric acetate, liq. 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Solp., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF, dms lb 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt alld lb. .25¾- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .76 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 - 4.10
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms, 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.132.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.128.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots. fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.20 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 15 kilos or more kilo.86.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb .0450- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420 —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1370- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fil. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis. ton.20.00 -21.75
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l. Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline)
Garlic oil, domestic, bots oz. 5.55 6.05
imp., bots. oz. 3.75 - 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd. bbls. bxs. lb .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.15
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb. 15.75 -17.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 15.25 -17.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 16.50 -18.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 5.75 - 6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots lb. 14.75 - —
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .21 - .22
Cochin, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .71 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .66 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
88 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .43 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots. gram. 65 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks. lb. .16½- —
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks. lb. .15 - —
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .13½- .14
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅜- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —

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- *unexplored possibilities for creation of new interesting fragrances*
- *opportunity for long-range planning and purchasing*

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LINALOOL 'Roche'

A purer material than any previously offered to the industry. Free from the impurities present in the linalool from natural sources. Contains no other alcohols or terpenes. Olfactorily pure and floral in character. No residual 'after odor.' Unusually stable in soap.

LINALYL ACETATE 'Roche'

A very pure linalyl acetate containing no other esters and no terpenes. The Roche special process also precludes the formation of any other alcohols during the esterification process. Olfactorily pure and clean in odor. No residual 'after odor.' Unusually stable in soap.

GERANYL ACETONE 'Roche'

A completely new synthetic aromatic. Possesses a soft green odor with a rose note. A good base for synthetic lavender, geranium and rose bouquet. Stable in soap.

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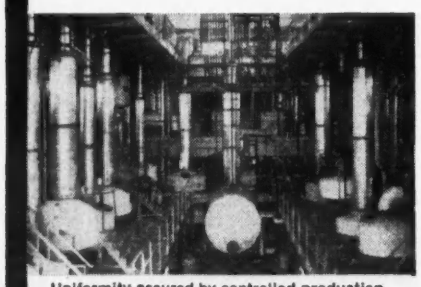
Pure nerolidol. Light balsamic odor. Excellent fixative. Blends well with any perfume compound.



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Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Glycerine, syn, dms, c.l., dlvd	lb	29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	28	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)			
Glycerol (see Glycerine)			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb	20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	21¼	—
tanks, works	lb	18	—
Golden seal root NF, tested, bls	lb	4.10	—
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.90
Graphite, amorph, powd., bgs., fib dms, ex whse	lb	06	09½
Cryst., 88-90% powd., bgs., 6b dms, ex whse	lb	19	21½
90-92%, powd, bgs., 6b dms., ex whse	lb	21	24½
95-97% powd, bgs., fib dms., ex whse	lb	29	31½
Graphite, flake, No 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse	lb	29	.31
Flake, No 2, 90-95% bgs., 6b dms, ex whse	lb	29	31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.09¼	.09¼
Yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08¾	.08½
Grease oil, No 1, dms, c.l.	lb	15¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb	16¾	18¾
extra winter strained, dms, c.l	lb	18¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb	19¼	21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb	19¾	—
dms., l.c.l	lb	20¾	22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb	45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms, tins	lb	2.10	2.15
NF, liq, cbys, dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms.	lb	3.40	3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.40	.45
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- 48
Tech, grade, bgs.	lb.	30	- 35
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 3.75

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb paper bgs., trucks, dlvd New York	ton	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton	20.00	—
100-lb paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton	55.00	—
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse.	ton	60.00	62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb	1.00	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb	2.35	—
Hansa G pigment, bbls	lb	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb	70	75
Helonias root, bls	lb	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	—
Paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	20½	—
Hemlock oil, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.50
Henbane leaves, bls	lb	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal	20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal	16¼	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal	16¼	—
Hesperidin, purif, 25 lb lots, f.o.b., works	lb	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb lots, works	lb	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb lots, works	lb	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis,	lb.	.243	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
USP, bgs. 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords N J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	42½	—
bgs. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	43½	.48½
Hexane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.17	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.17	—
1-Hexanol, dms, c.l. works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.50	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton		5.75	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb	.16	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works	lb	1.35	1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.80
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys.	lb.	2.92	—
1.70 s.g. cbys	lb.	3.23	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms, c.l. dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	30¼
tanks dlvd	lb	27¼	—

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys, dlvd E	lb.	.37	.43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)			
Hydrochloric acid, 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs		2.50	—
cbys, l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs		2.90	3.05
tanks, works frt equald	ton	28.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys, l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs		3.15	—
tanks works frt equald	ton	30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs		3.25	—
cbys, l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs		3.65	—
tanks works frt equald	ton	35.00	—
Hydrochloric acid CP, USP consumers cbys extra c.l works	lb	15¾	—
cbys, l.c.l. same basis	lb	17¼	17¾
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
6-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼	.23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., 100 grams or more	gram	4.50	—
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots., 100 grams or more	gram	4.50	—
Hydrocyanic acid cyls, c.l. dlvd,	lb.	.70	—
cyls, l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.75	.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots	lb.	.40	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride)			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal dms, c.l., t.l., dlvd,	100 lbs.	19.25	—
55-gal dms, l.c.l. t.l., dlvd,	100 lbs.	20.75	—
20-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd,	100 lbs.	21.00	—
20-gal dms, l.c.l. t.l., dlvd,	100 lbs.	22.50	—
tanks, works frt. equald,	100 lbs.	15.50	—

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms, fib, ctns., works	lb	.30	.40
50-lb. cyls, l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls, l.c. works	lb	45	—
Hydrogen cyanide liq, 98%, tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd, cyls., dlvd E	lb	30½	32½
cyls, dlvd W	lb	39	—
tanks, works	lb	21	—
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls, dlvd,	lb	03¾	05
35% dms., c.l. dlvd	lb	202	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb	211	—
tanks dlvd	lb	1800	—
Hydroquinone photo grade dms	lb	1.03	1.06
Tech., dms, c.l., dlvd	lb	82½	—
dms, l.c.l. dlvd	lb	84½	—
Hydroxyacetic acid tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago,	lb.	.11	—
tanks, Belle, W Va	lb	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	4.95	- 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots	oz	6.00	7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots	oz	6.00	6.50
Hypernic extract cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	52	—
Liq. No 1 bbls. l.c.l.	lb	35	—
No 2 bbls. l.c.l	lb	27	—
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	.85	—
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis	lb.	.75	—

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I

Ichthammol, NF, dms, jars	lb.	.75	.95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).			
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	16.00	-18.25
Inositol, bots, dlvd	lb	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb	1.10	—
Resub., USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms, kgs	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.65	4.70
b-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.80	4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	9.00	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	10.00	—
Irish moss, bleached prime, bls	lb	.28	.34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.52	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.54	—
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.49	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.50	—
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.58	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—
Iron blue dlvd, prices 1c. higher for states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon. Wyo., Utah Col., and Nev.	Pacific Coast		
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)			
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	13½	—
Iron oxide brown pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works	lb.	.04	—
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	—
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.07¾	—
Iron oxide red, dom. pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾	—
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.0675	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.03¾	—
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	—
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York.	lb.	.06½	—
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type, bgs. l.c.l	lb.	.02½	.0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.60	1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.54	.60
Isobornyl formate, dms.	lb.	1.20	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
Isobutyl alcohol dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.80	4.00
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	-25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	-26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l. dlvd	gal.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Refd., 95%, c.l. dms. dlvd	gal.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	—
Refd., 99% dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms. c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.70	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono Di or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb fib dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline dms. works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	—
Tech. fib. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.44	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.45	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls. works, 100% basis	lb	2.45	—
Powd. bbls. same basis	lb	2.50	2.85
Jalap root NF, bls	lb	.90	Nom.
powd. bbls. bxs	lb	1.15	Nom.
Japan wax, cs.	lb.	.34	.36
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Juniper berry oil, bots.	lb.	2.90	3.10
Twice rectified bots	lb	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns	lb.	.38	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½	.17½
Karaya gum No. 1 NF powd. bbls.	lb.	.45	—
No. 2, powd. bbls	lb.	.35	.38
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.30	.33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.13	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.17¼	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.20	—
Benzene type, tanks group 3	gal.	.1550	—
Toluene type tanks group 3	gal.	.1432½	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1788	.2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1838	.2250
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1888	.2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1938	.2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3038	.3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3088	.3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3138	.3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3188	.3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2100	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2150	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2200	—
bbls., 1 to 4 works	lb.	.2250	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.2600	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.3650	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.3700	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.3750	—
Lactic acid, tech. 22% bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.30	—
bbls. l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	-11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.85	-12.35
USP, 85% cyls	lb.	.85	.88
Lactose, edible, bgs. 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼	—
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs. ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., mds., works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms.	lb.	.1140	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms, cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.60	—
Lauric acid, 90%, dms.	lb.	.30½	.33
tanks	lb.	.28	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½	—
dms., l.t.l. works	lb.	.68	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.73	.80
Ord., bls.	lb.	.25	.40
Select, bls.	lb.	1.10	—
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	3.50	5.00
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	7.50	8.50
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	8.75	9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.05	—
Lavandin oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	2.55

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2-ethylhexyl alcohol

2-ethylisohexyl alcohol

Tecsol® proprietary ethyl alcohol 95% and anhydrous

n-butyl acetate

isobutyl acetate

ethyl acetate

isobutyl alcohol

isopropyl acetate

acetone

nonyl alcohol

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KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

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West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½-	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
bbls. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)			
Lead chloride dms	lb.	.45 -	—
Lead iodide NF V jars	lb.	3.82 -	—
Lead linoleate, fused 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33 -	—
Lead metal prime, pigs., New York	lb.	.1350-	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1330-	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.2075-	—
Lead naphthenate liq., 16% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
24% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
Lead nitrate bbls	lb.	.26¾-	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO dms. works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works.	lb.	.41 -	—
Lead red 95% Pb O, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.1595-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1695-	—
98% Pb_3O_4 bbls c.l. same basis.	lb.	.1610-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1710-	—
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb dms., ton lots dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
Lead salicylate normal dms. works.	lb.	.46 -	—
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white basic silicate).			
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate)			
Lead tallate liq. 16% Pb. dms	lb.	.15 -	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid 30% Pb dms	lb.	.23¼-	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.17½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.16 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	.15
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.17
Edible tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots works	lb	9.00	—
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots.	lb.	22.00	-30.00
USP, Calif., cns. dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms	lb.	.85	- 1.35
dl-Leucine dms. works	lb	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.15	- .17
Powd., bls.	lb.	.12	- .15
Whole, bls.	lb.	.10	- .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.75	- 5.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
bgs. l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt	ton.	22.13 -	—
Hydrated, bulk,, c.l., same basis.	ton.	23.63 -	—
Spray, bgs. c.l., same basis	ton.	27.63 -	—
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	6.00	- 9.00
Expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	8.50	-11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots	lb.	68.00	—
expressed	lb.	82.00	-90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton	3.50	4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	4.75	- 5.35
Ex linaloe wood oil dms	lb	5.30	7.10
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.50	- —
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	4.75	- 5.35
96-98%, dms.	lb.	5.25	6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.80	5.90
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.50	- —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.58	1.68
99%, tech., formulators dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.63	3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- —
Without leaves, bls	lb.	.30	- —
Linseed meal, expeller 32-34% bulk, Minneapolis mills	ton.	50.50	- —
Extracted 30% bulk same basis	ton.	43.50	-44.00
Linseed oil, raw dms. c.l., New York	lb.	.1860-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1960-	—
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1500-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1650-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1690-	.1700
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb. higher			
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.2160-	—
Water-white, dms	lb.	.2460-	—
Linseed pitch, dms	lb.	.06 -	.06¾
Litharge, comt., powd., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
Lithium benzoate dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½-	—
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb	1.30	1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.73 -	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.79 -	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.86 -	—
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.23½-	—
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.90	- .95
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.00	- 1.06
Lithium citrate NF dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50	—
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½-	—
bbls., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½-	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½-	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	10.50	-12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.75 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76 -	—
Lithium manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95 -	1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.25 -	—
Lithium salicylate dms	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10 -	1.30
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.05 -	—
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15 -	1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works	lb.	.93 -	—
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40 -	—
Lithopone, ord., bgs. c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.09⅛-	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11 -	—
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.12 -	—
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.70 -	—
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41 -	—
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39 -	—
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35 -	—
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	5.50 -	—
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms	lb.	12.00 -	—
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms., 25-50 lbs.	lb.	12.00 -	—

M

Mace, Siauw, bls	lb.	2.50 -	—
West Indian No 1, bls., shipment	lb.	2.90 -	—
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb.	15.00	-18.00
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., cns., frt equald	lb.	.25¾	.26½
Tech. syn. rubber grade light, bgs. c.l. frt equald	lb.	.29¾	.30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald	lb.	.29¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½-	—
USP, light bgs	lb.	.36½-	.37½
heavy, fib dms	lb.	.45	.52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l. works frt equald	ton.	82.50 -	—
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk c.l., Chawelah Wash	ton.	46.00 -	—
Magnesium bromide cs. jars	lb	.95	1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10½-	—
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11 -	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	.13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13 -	—
bgs. t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	.15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms. c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb	14	15
Hydrous, 99% flake bgs. c.l., works	ton	55.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms.	lb.	1.42 -	—
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., bbls. dms. kgs	lb.	23½	27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	—
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼	—
Sticks, cs. works frt. alld on carlots	lb.	.59	—
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	29	—
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined)			
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½	12
Magnesium sulfate tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	—
bgs. l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15

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Pellets—Granular—Powdered

LOW IRON.....LOW BORON.....LOW LIME.....LOW IGNITION LOSS

Consistently uniform in size and quality.

Bulk, 80 lb. bags, 100 lb. drums, carloads or by truck for L.C.L. lots, F.O.B. Plant, Carlsbad, New Mexico

CARBONATE OF POTASH

—for the production of quality glass, chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals and other products

LIQUID—47 to 48%. In 675 lb. drums and tank cars.

HYDRATED—83 to 85%. In 100 lb. bags and 400 lb. barrels for shipment by truck or rail.

CALCINED—99 to 100%. In 100 lb. bags and 325 lb. barrels and bulk in minimum carloads.

MURIATIC ACID—20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Bulk in Tank Cars and Tank Trucks.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—Refined 99.95% and Technical 95% KCl.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—95% K_2SO_4.

LIQUID CHLORINE—Bulk in Tank Cars.

HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID—For Water Fluoridation.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

POTASH DIVISION..... .....20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6

485 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17 • MIDLAND, TEXAS • FULTON NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Magnesium Sulfate—Methyl Methacrylate

Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms. 5,000-lb lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate. 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms. c.l. works lb. .90 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .92 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c per lb higher.
Malic acid tech. dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms. smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root bls lb. .50 - .52
Manganese acetate bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate bgs. lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech. fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½ - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms. lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½ - —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .37½ - —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms. ton lots, dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn. dms. frt alld lb. .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb .24 - —
Precip. 6½-7% Mn dms lb. .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd S.E ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms. lb. .24 - —
Manganous gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock. ton.63.00 -65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton.52.00 -53.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .18½- .22
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP bots gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¾- .09
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Syn. USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt, alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb. 5.77 - —
NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask. net-flask.227.00 -232.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. 45 —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .85 —
Syn. zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48½ —
dms. l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms. c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min. dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld, on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
5-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
t.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —

Most economical source of the amine group
. . . ideal for varied organic reactions

Low cost . . . consistent high purity . . . ready availability from large volume production facilities. These are the advantages that make Du Pont Methylamines your ideal source of basic organic nitrogen.

Du Pont Methylamines are used as intermediates in the manufacture of a wide range of products including: antihistamines, analgesics, and tranquilizing drugs . . . ion exchange resins . . . quaternary ammonium salts as textile softeners and surface-active agents . . . accelerators for vulcanizing synthetic rubber . . . rocket fuels . . . textile solvents and dyes . . . animal nutrients.

Du Pont Methylamines are shipped as compressed anhydrous gases in cylinders and tank cars, and as aqueous solutions in drums and tank cars.

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Write today for our new 34-page technical booklet designed to assist in putting Du Pont Methylamines to work for you.

Both aqueous and anhydrous
MONOMETHYLAMINE
DIMETHYLAMINE
TRIMETHYLAMINE

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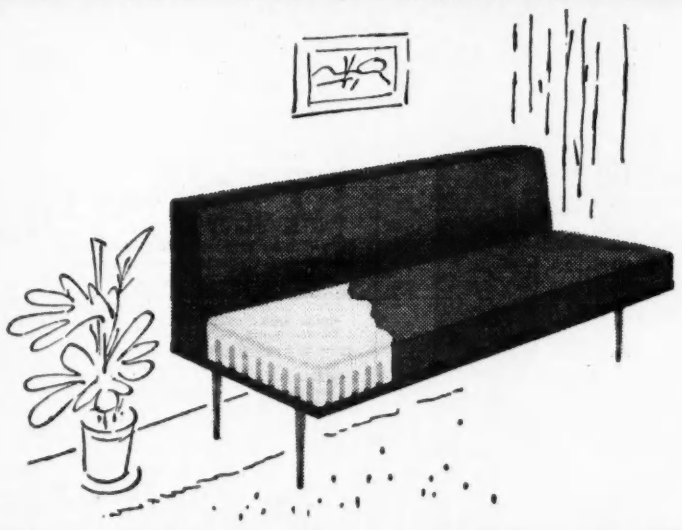
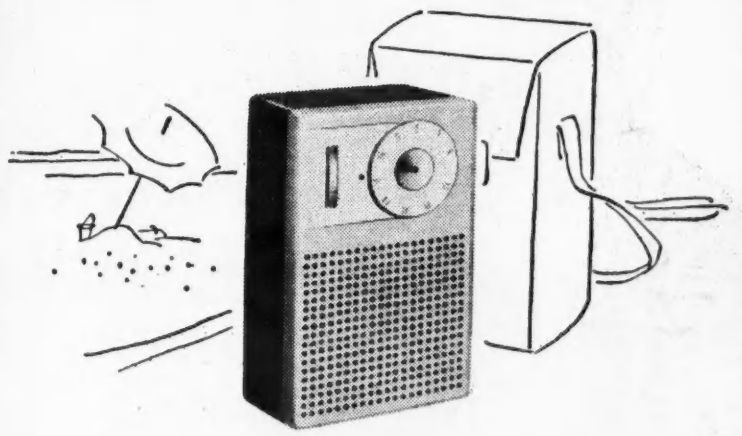
improving **PRODUCT QUALITY** *is a problem*

that Mallinckrodt® *purity has often solved*

MALLINCKRODT PROCESS CHEMICALS MEET DIFFICULT SPECIFICATIONS FOR MANY INDUSTRIES





Synthetic Rubber

Potassium sulfate supplied by Mallinckrodt plays a significant part as an electrolyte to control the degree of polymerization in the manufacture of synthetic latex rubber. While this is an important application, it is not the only one. Important too, is the use of *potassium sulfate* in the manufacture of dry cell batteries . . . gypsum wall board . . . and many other products.

Electronic Devices

In batteries *mercuric chloride* is used as a depolarizer, *mercurous chloride* is an electrolyte, and *mercuric oxide* is used as a depolarizer in certain special-use cells. Apart from the electronics field, *mercuric chloride* has such varied functions as a catalyst in the manufacture of vinyl chloride and as a fungicide in the treatment of seed potatoes. *Mercuric oxide* is used as an anti-fouling agent in marine paints.

Your particular application of these *and other Mallinckrodt industrial chemicals* may be different. Drop us a note on your requirements — *you might be better served by Mallinckrodt.*

Mallinckrodt **MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS**

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Methyl Naphthyl Ketone—Naphtha

Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).

Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.40 • —

l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 • —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 • —

Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- —

Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 • —

Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 • —

Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 • —

Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • —

Methylene chloride, tech., dms., straight or assorted, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —

b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —

Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).

Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylipyrazolone-5).

Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —

Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgc. t.c.l. ex-whse lb. .07¼- —

Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .09 • —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —

Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 micron, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 • —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 • .11

laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 • .12

Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673

Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 • —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 • —

Mineral oil, white, tech., 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 • —
800-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —

Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .1910- —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Newark gal. .29 • —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 • —
tankwagon, New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½- —

Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).

MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 • —

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11½- .12
tanks, New York gal. .21 • —

Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 • —

Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 • —

Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 • —

Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 • —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —

Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —

Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)

Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 • —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).

Monoethyiorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).

Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —

Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —

Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .31 • —

Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .31 • —

Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 • —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 • —

Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.12 • —
dms., l.c.l. lb. 1.15 • —

Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)

Montan wax, dom., refd. bgs lb. .29 • .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .23 • .24
German, bgs lb. .27 • .28

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).

Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60

Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00

Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95

Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95

Morphine sulfate, USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05

Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —

Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).

Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.45 - 5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 • —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 • —

Musk, syn., xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 • —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.45 • —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 • —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 • —
Montana, bgs., No 1 lb. .09½- —

Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85

Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.

Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 - .30
tanks lb. .25¾- —

Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 55.00 -56.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 -62.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 75.00 -76.00

Myrobalans extract, indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾

Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)

Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 • .15¼
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —

HEIKO TRADE MARK

The Question of Quality Has Always Been Answered by Heiko

You can rest assured that the basic materials—Aromatics and Essential Oils—guaranteed by Heine & Co. are superior to all others on the market.

For more than 50 years, perfumers have relied on Heiko Synthetic Flower Oils and Aromatic Specialties and Bases. The special Heiko Process—steadily developed, constantly improved—has always insured the highest excellence. Heiko is a name world-famed. It will bring you unique satisfaction in your perfumes, face powders, face creams, lotions, and colognes.

Heiko products are basic materials. You will see the definite difference when you test them.

Let us send you samples of:

Heiko-Lilac "A"

This indispensable base, with the odor of fresh natural flowers, has a world-wide reputation.

Heiko-Neroli

This perfect artificial substitute for the natural oil will not discolor.

Heiko-Pink

This is one of our oldest products, recommended for all carnation compositions. Its distinctive strength gives it unusual retentive power.

Convallol

Its lily-of-the-valley odor gives compositions an extraordinarily natural and long-lasting perfume.

Your inquiries are wanted and welcomed.

HEINE & Co

601 W. 26th St., New York 1, N. Y.

Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 • —
San Francisco gal. .179 • —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 • —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 • —
group 3 gal. 13875 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½ • —
Chicago gal. .299 • —
Cleveland gal. .24½ • —
Newark gal. .20½ • —
New York gal. .20½ • —
Philadelphia gal. .21½ • —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 • —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼ • —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ • .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾ • .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
Imp., 78° bgs. large lots lb. .05 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld lb. .12½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ • —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ • —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾ • —
1-lb pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ • —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 6-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve5s acid)
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid)
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 • —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt alld lb .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
Naringin, fib dms. lb. 8.50 • —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 • .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 • .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 • .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 • 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 • —
fib dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 • —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb.550.00 -575.00
Spanish, bots lb.70.00 • —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 • 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb 1.30 • —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 • .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .80¾ • .87½
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½ • .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 • .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 • —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½ • .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 • —
Green, bbls lb. .85 • —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½ • .40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.50 • 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 • 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 • —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb 1.05 • —
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd. kilo 8.00 • 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .11½ • .12
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 • —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 • 6.85
38° Be. cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 6.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 • 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 • 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 • —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb. .18½ • —
lb. .20 • .20½
5-pt. bots. extra, cs. c.l., same basis lb. .22½ • —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .25
n-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 • —
Paste, dms., frt alld. 100% basis. lb 1.10 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 • —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 • —
p-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld lb. .445 • —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 • —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .73 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • .37
18-20 cps. bbls., c.l. same basis, lb. .36 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 • .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • .44
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 • .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 • .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 • —

Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½ • —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.24 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 • 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ • —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .22½ • —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 • —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 • —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 • —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 • —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms. works lb. .33 • —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine dms lb. 1.59 • —
Nitrous ether, conc. bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 • 1.33

Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ • —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27½ • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ • —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .35 • .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. 2.08 • —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 2.05 • —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms lb. 12.50 -16.00
USP dist. West indian, cns., dms. lb. 13.50 -17.00
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 • .12
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 • .17

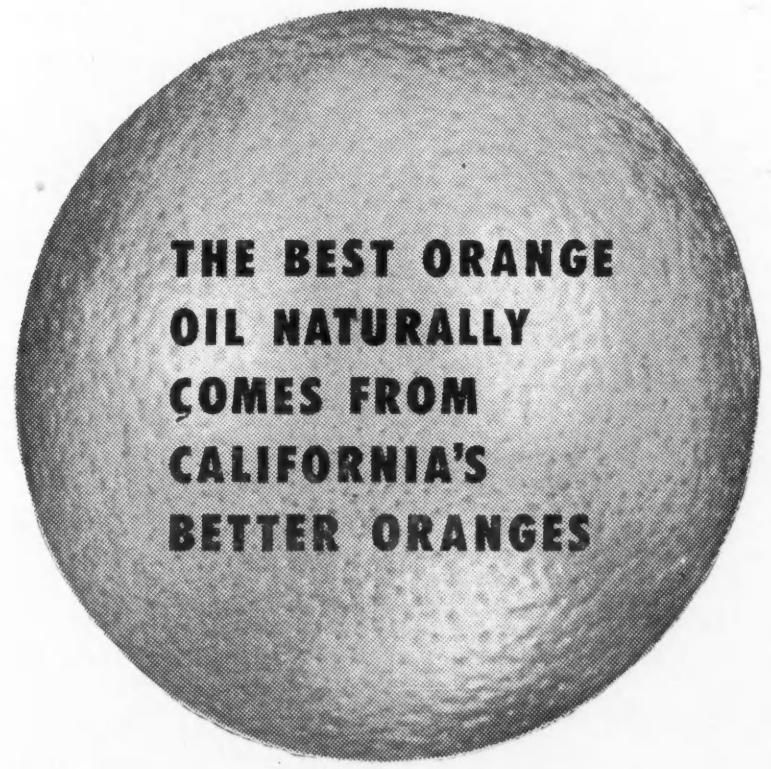
O

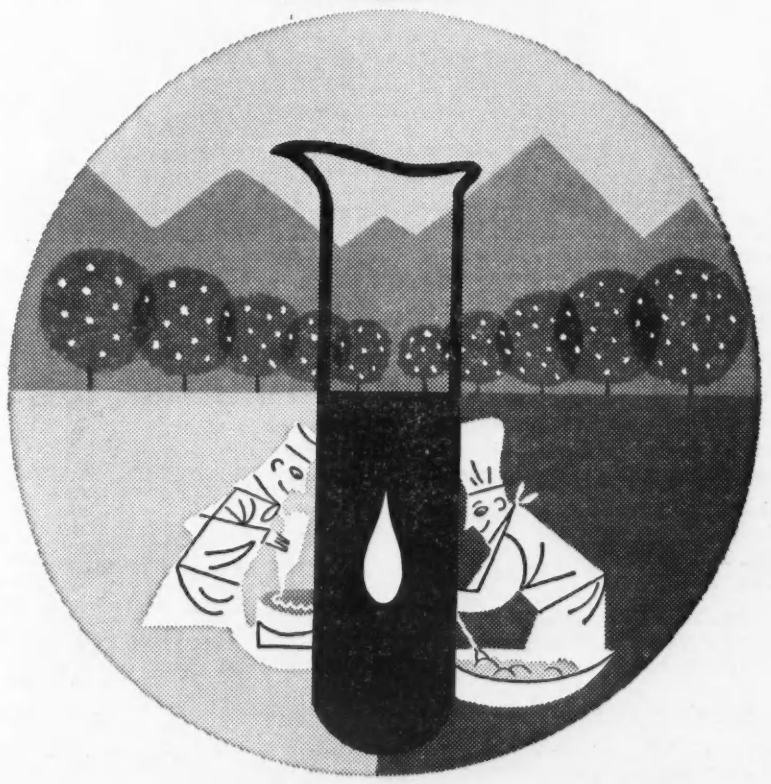
Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .55 • .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 • —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ • —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ • —
1-Octanol, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½ • —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 • 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech)
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½ • —
tanks, works lb. .23 • —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .19 • .19½
tanks lb. .17⅝ • —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .21¼ • .23¾
tanks lb. .18¾ • —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .20 • .22½
tanks lb. .17½ • —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .19 • 19½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .15 Nom.
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb 22 30
Olibanum oil, bots lb 5.50 7.63
Extra fine, bots lb 6.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.60 • 2.70
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 • —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 • —
100 mesh, works ton 20.00 —
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 19 45
USP, gran., cns. oz. 21.65 21.90
powd., cns oz. 21.65 21 90





OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St. New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave. New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Orange Oil—Petroleum Pitch

Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .75 - —
Florida, cns., dms. ..... lb. .55 - —
Messina, cns ..... lb 3.85 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms .... lb 2.50 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb.65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 - .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns .... lb 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls .... lb .55 - —
powd. bbls., bxs ..... lb .68 - —
Verona, bls ..... lb .35 - .40
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, refd., pure ..... lb. .73 - .75
crude ..... lb. .67 - .69
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works .. lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works .. lb. .19¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib, dms., 250 lbs or more, frt alld lb 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms ..... lb. .15 - .16
Palm oil, acids, dist., dms ..... lb. .16¼- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. 13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns ..... lb. 6.35 - 7.00
Papain, African, bots ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Ceylon, bots. ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .42
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.30 - —

Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13¼- 14¼
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .16? - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l., ... lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde tech., 98% 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol)
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb .90 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills ton 52.50 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b mills. lb. .16 - —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .21¾- .22
tanks ..... lb. .19¾- —
Pectin, NF, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech., powd. 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .27 - —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs ..... lb. .32 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs ..... lb. .36 - —
Pepper, red, Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. ..... lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
White, bgs ..... lb. .35½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., USP, bls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¾- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld ... lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.23
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy .. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04½- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05¾- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06¾- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

TOMORROW'S PRODUCTS TODAY...THROUGH ENJAY PETROCHEMICALS

Basic raw materials for DETERGENTS that bring new ease to an old-fashioned job

Today's new detergents bring new ease to an old-fashioned job . . . keeping things clean. Even the grimiest woodwork and fixtures clean faster with these modern products.

If manufacturing detergents is your business, it will pay you to investigate Enjay Tridecyl alcohol, Tripropylene and Tetrapropylene—high-quality petrochemicals that can make a significant contribution in *your* process. These, and other Enjay petrochemicals, have essential roles in the manufacture of many new products for modern living.

With recently expanded laboratory facilities, the Enjay staff of highly trained technicians is ready to help *you* find new ways to new products through Enjay Petrochemicals. Contact the Enjay Company for further information.

ENJAY
Pioneer in Petrochemicals

Enjay offers a widely diversified line of petrochemicals for industry:

ALCOHOLS & SOLVENTS: Lower Alcohols, Oxo Alcohols, Ketones and Solvents; OIL & FUEL IMPROVERS: Detergent-Inhibitors, V-I Improvers, Oxidation-Inhibitors; CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS: Olefins, Diolefins, Aromatics; ENJAY BUTYL RUBBER & VISTANEX.

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 W. 51st STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. Akron, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Tulsa

leum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16¼-	.18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	.17
0-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb	.13	—
netidine, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.91	—
., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.93	—
netidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.05	—
. same basis	lb.	1.08	—
barbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	3.25	—
barbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	3.25	—
l. 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. frt alld E of Rockies	lb.	.18	—
on-ret. dms. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.19	—
nks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
4% (cresol 16-18%), non-et. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
on-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
nks same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
C or above tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis.	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.17½-	—
ol. USP syn. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¼-	—
dms., same basis	lb.	.22¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
phthalein, USP or yellow fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
ib. dms. smaller lots	lb.	1.32	1.37
thiazine drench fib. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	—
b. dms t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
fib dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
b. dms. t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.46	—
yl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
yl salicylate (see Salol)			
ylacetaldehyde, soln 50% bots	lb.	2.95	—
00%, bots	lb	4.00	4.65
ylacetic acid pure, cryst., cns	lb	1.45	1.75
enylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
nyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd E	lb.	3.45	—
dms. smaller lots, dlvd E	lb	3.80	—
enyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.41	—
s., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.42	—
ks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½-	—
enylenediamine dms. frt alld.	lb.	.93	—
enylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works	lb.	1.70	1.80
enylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works	lb.	1.42	—
ylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½-	—
s. t.c.l., same basis	lb.	76¼-	—
ylethyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.30	1.60
nylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	—
s. smaller lots works	lb.	1.15	1.40
nylethyl alcohol, extra, dms.	lb.	1.14	1.45
ndard, dms	lb	1.10	1.60
vigiyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)			
ylhydrazine base CP btos	lb.	3.00	3.07
ylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
rit., bots., works	lb	5.17	—
nyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
dms. smaller lots, dlvd E	lb	2.10	—
ylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.00	4.25
nylphenol, dms., t.c.l. works.	lb.	.42	.44
nylphenol, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.38½-	—
s., t.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
ppine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.23¾-	.26
le, nubs, bgs	lb.	.32½-	.36
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.22¾-	.25
roglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
', bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
ch., fib. dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
xin red toner (see Eosin red toner)			
gene, ret., cyls., works	lb.	.15½-	—
phate, defluorinated (see under D).			
phate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
rida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines.	long-ton.	5.26	—
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.66	—
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.31	—
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	7.31	—
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	8.31	—
bove Florida prices are based on fuel oil at .87 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.			
sphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis,	100 lbs.	7.25	7.75
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	5.60	—
od grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.85	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	9.35
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
sphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.65	—
sphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.48	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	.50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
sphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
ns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
nks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
sphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	.13½
sphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395-	.1450
ns. t.c.l. works	lb.	.1550-	.1650
sphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
ns., t.c.l. works	lb.	.39	.40
sphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
ns., t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
nks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
talic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.21	—
s., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
nks, same basis	lb.	.20½-	—

Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd.	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis.	lb.	3.45	—
Resinated, bbls. same basis	lb	3.00	—
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.69	—
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.95	—
Resinated, bbls.	lb	3.50	—
Water dispersable, bbls.	lb	1.71	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb	5.00	—
NF	lb	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline 5°C dms. c.l. works.	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	2.00	—
Picric acid, NF bbls	lb.	.65	—
Tech., bbls.	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots., vials.	oz.	4.65	4.75

Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.61	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.31½-	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns	lb.	1.85	2.00
Pine oil, dest.-dist. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York.	lb.	.14¼-	—
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse, New York	lb.	.176	—
dms., dlvd	lb.	.179	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml. dms. c.l. works.	lb.	.0561-	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms., c.l. ex whse. New York.	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south	gal.	1.05	—
dms incl. t.c.l. ex whse., New York	gal.	1.15	—
Refd., dms. incl. t.c.l. works	gal.	.92	—
dms. incl. t.c.l. ex whse., New York	gal.	1.02	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	2.45	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.47	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.22	—

Piperadine dist. dms. frt. equald.	lb	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd E.	lb	4.50	5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E.	lb	3.70	4.23

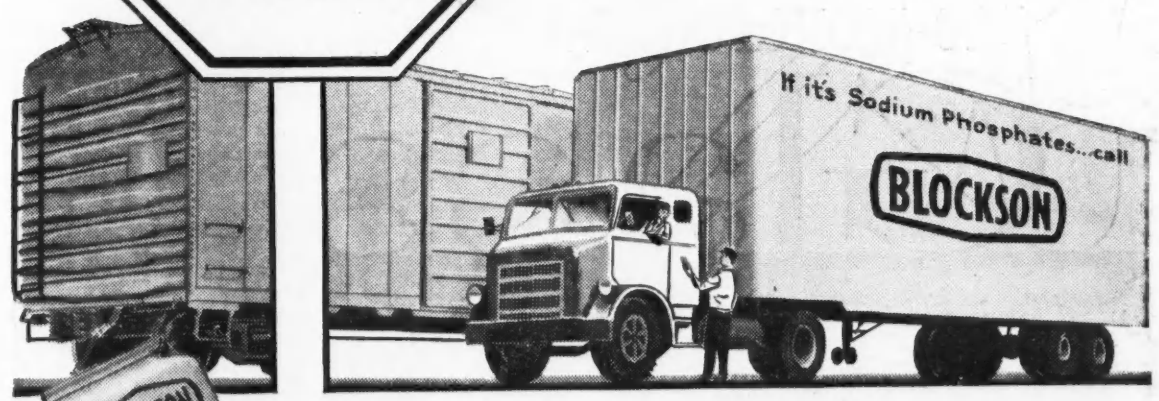
Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal works	oz.	82.00	87.00
Pleurisy root bls.	lb	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin NF dms	lb	15.60	16.10
Poke root bls.	lb	.19	.22
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs	lb	.26	—
Nubs, bgs	lb.	.37	.40
Polymyxin bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more	1,000,000 units.	.52	—
bulk, bots. 25-50 billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.56	—

ONE STOP FOR SODIUM PHOSPHATES

it pays to order BLOCKSON phosphates in mixed car or truck loads



You can combine any or all Blockson chemicals in one car or truckload and receive the carload price on each item. You'll find that this "one stop" purchasing simplifies your scheduling. A collect phone call to Blockson instantly expedites any unforeseen needs.

You'll carry far less inventory, since Blockson can be depended on to vary the flow of Phosphates precisely to your changing requirements regardless of changing market conditions. For further information, call Blockson or your Blockson distributor.

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
Joliet, Illinois

Also major producers of:
Hydrofluoric Acid
Sulfuric Acid
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Silicofluoride
Hygrade Fertilizer
Teox 120
Nonionic Surfactant

BLOCKSON

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

Polyoxyethylene—Pyrethrum Flowers

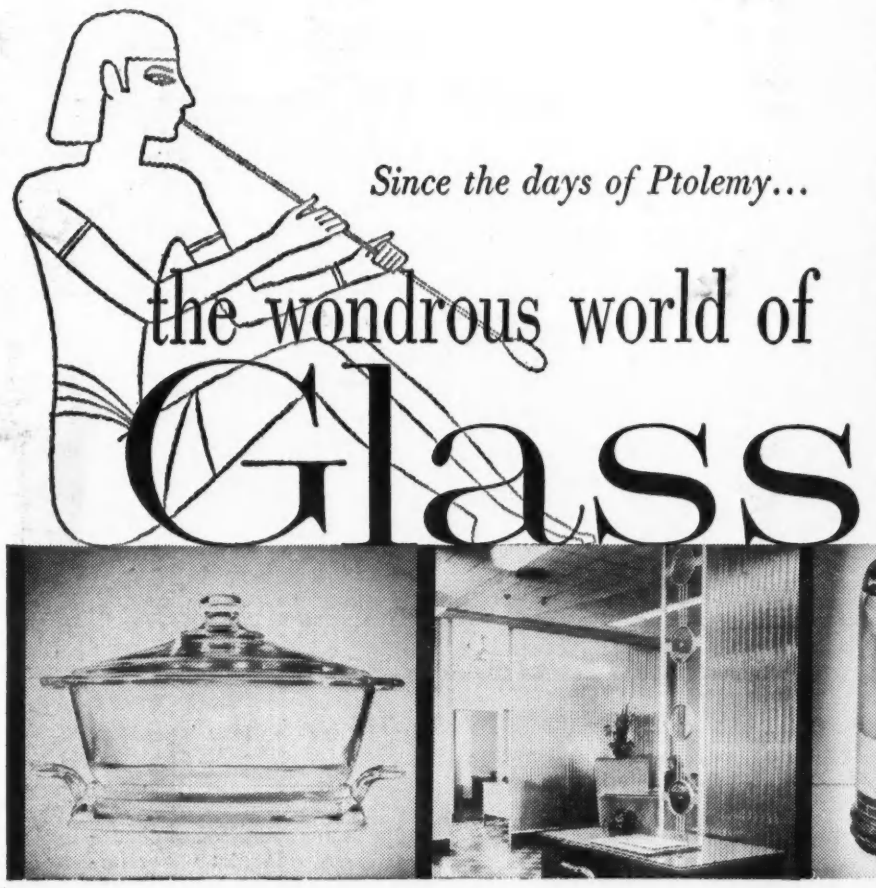
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .21 • —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21 • —
Iranian. lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 • —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .19½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 • —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 • .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 • —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 • —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.

Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 • —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½- —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 • .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 • .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 • —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 • .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 9.00 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
NF, cryst., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Gran., 25 lb. metal dms lb. .36 • —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 • —

Potassium chloride, indust., 99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 • .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 • .23
powd., dms lb. .24 • .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 • .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 • —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 • —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 • —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 • —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 • —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 • .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 • —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 • 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .36
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 • —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 • 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 • .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 • .21
Powd., dms. lb. .25 • —

Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .35 •
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .35½-
Potassium muriate, gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton. 26.25 -26.
bgs., c.l., works list price ton. 27.45 -27.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 -
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.
Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 -
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 -
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 -
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 191.50 -
dms. ton lots, ex whse ton. 302.00 -
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton. 307.00 -
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½-
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 -
Potassium permanganate, comi. kgs., works lb. .26 -
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼ -
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½-
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 -
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ -
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 -
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 -
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 -
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 -
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 -
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 -
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 -
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .733 - .
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 -
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 -
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .
gran., dms. lb. .18½-
powd., dms lb. .16 -
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼-
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½-
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾-
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 -
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 -
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 -
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 -
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .42½-
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 -
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 -
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .
Potato starch (see Starch, potato)
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 -
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 -
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 -
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.1
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 -
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. .70 -
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 -
tanks, New York harbor gal. .098 -
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾-
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾-
tanks, works lb. .20¾-
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾-
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼-
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 -
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 -
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½-
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.4
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.4
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 -
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.3
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845-
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950-
tanks, same basis lb. .07 -
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 -
tanks, same basis lb. .13½-
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 -
tanks, same basis lb. .15½-
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 -
tanks, same basis lb. .18½-
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 -
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 -
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½-
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 -
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 -
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½-
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 -
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 58.00 -
fine, bgs. ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 -
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 -

SALUTE TO INDUSTRIES WHERE TRONA CHEMICALS ARE AT WORK... A SERIES



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...creating new ideas for better living

Glassmakers have been doing wondrous things with glass since the ancient Egyptians first developed the art. Today, the Industry is creating new ideas in glass that fire the imagination of designer and user alike... that solve a myriad of production problems from fiber glass curtains to upside-down containers for asparagus, from flameware to decorative flat glass. The adaptability—the ageless utility—of glass products account for their tremendous growth and bright future. Helping glassmakers maintain end-product quality is a prime responsibility of AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, producers of consistently pure, uniformly dependable TRONA® SODA ASH, a prime ingredient in glass of all types. If you're faced with problems, in product or process, that better raw materials and better service might solve, we suggest that you get in touch with your TRONA representative today.

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Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram .29½ - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb 3.17 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms lb 3.50 —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
translucent colors, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels cs., works, lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
white, dense opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
unground, amber, dms. works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb .13 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd. 70% tannin, bgs. works lb. .16½ - .17
Clarif., liq. 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼ - .08½
Clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .107429 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom
Quinidine sulfate USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½ - .75
Quinine, NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .54 —
Quinine bisulfate USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root powd., bbls. dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

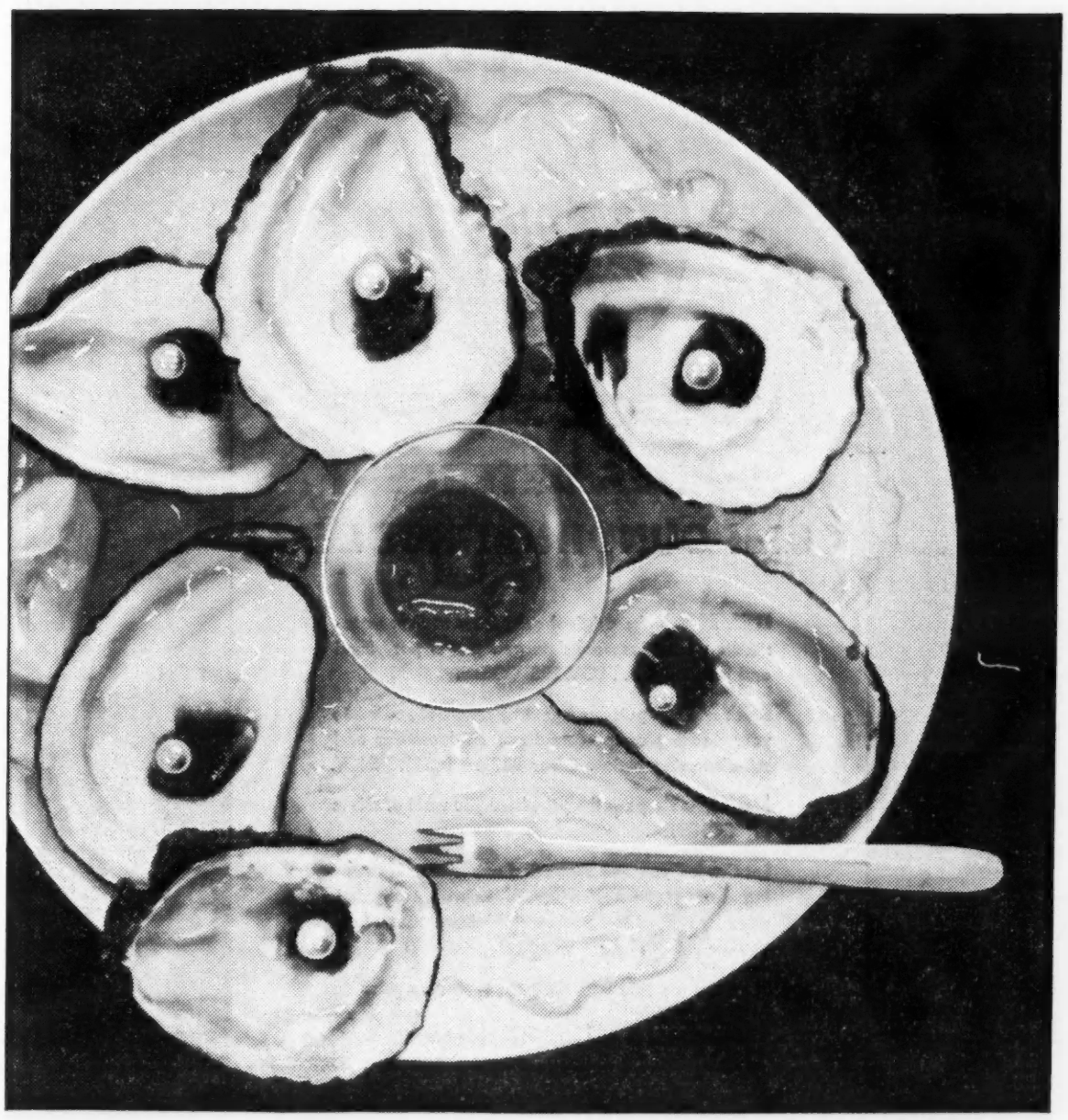
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red, saunders, NF powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.50 - 1.70
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .77½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .78½ - —
USP, cryst. dms. works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms. works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 37.00 - 39.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 —
Riboflavin USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP readily soluble bots. dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l lb. .16 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.00 - 47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .85 - 1.05
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼ - —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375 —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York tanks, same basis lb. .1785 - .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .88 - .90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 45.00 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Italian lb. .18 - .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 - 32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Spanish, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb 1.05 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼ - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½ - —
Sublimed, tech fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
USP, cryst. 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs or more lb. .50½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½ - —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½ - —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½ - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.07½ - —
Table, vacuum common fine, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs. 1.32½ - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms lb. .73 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 12.50 - 13.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Senega root, bls lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb .50 - 62
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil)
Savin oil, USP, cns. lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd. bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - 15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .73
Seidlitz mixture fib. dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ - —
fib. dms. smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 10.50 - 12.00
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
pods, bls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Mediterranean, hulled, bgs lb. .21½ - —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .28 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .19 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .19 - —
Indian, nat., bgs lb N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls. 1,500-lb lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls. 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1 bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs. 10-bg lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l. works lb. .08¼ .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .06½ .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l. works lb. .06¼ .16¼
paper bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .06½ .16½



CAUSTIC SODA: appetite at work

Your processing calls, at many steps, for the economical elimination of unwanted organic or inorganic compounds. You need, time after time, a chemical "appetite" more voracious, if more disciplined, than a Diamond Jim Brady's. To get it, you probably buy Columbia-Southern caustic soda.

You see, the appetite of our caustic *is* distinctively selective. Columbia-Southern *first* trained caustic's bite to the "oyster fork" refinement required for delicate rayon and cellophane production. And we *first* assured customers that caustic's appetite would be delivered fully whetted, through tankcar construction and unloading innovations now standard throughout the industry. We continue to supply *all* caustic consuming businesses, constantly adding to our diversified experience. It's this background that's reflected in our helpfully pertinent technical service.

So as your appetite for caustic soda grows, why not contract with the producer most in touch with your specific needs? Contact Columbia-Southern today for caustic that puts the bite on your *processing*, not on you.

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SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
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DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • New York St. Louis • Minneapolis • New Orleans • Dallas • Houston • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia San Francisco
IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Silica—Sodium Pentachlorophenate

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton	45.00	55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works	ton	20.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	.30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	Troy oz.	.90⅜	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.87½	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.87⅜	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.87⅝	—
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.62¼	—
bots., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.63⅜	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.64	—
bots., 250-oz. lots	oz.	.64½	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.18	—
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns	lb.	65.00	—
Soapbark, crushed, bls	lb.	.38	—
Powd., bls.	lb.	.40	—
Whole, bls	lb.	.35	—
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs.		3.00	4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	—
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.95	4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.70	—
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	—
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	—
Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		4.30	—
Soda, sal. conc., bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs.		2.50	—
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	.93	—
Sodium p-aminobenzoate dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.35	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.45	2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	2.70	—
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28	—
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½	—
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	.14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14½
Soln., dms., works	gal.	.59	.67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	10.00	—
dms., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	10.35	—
dms., 5-kilo lots	kilo.	10.75	—
dms., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	11.00	—
bots., 500-gram bots	kilo.	11.50	—
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	—
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1990	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.40	—
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.70	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax).			
Sodium bromide USP bbls., works,	lb.	.40	—
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		3.50	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	.10⅛
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt)			
Sodium chloride, USP gran. bgs.	lb.	.05	—
Sodium chlorite tech. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	—
dms. 20-ton lots or more works.	lb.	.66	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	70	.73
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l. works	lb.	.27	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.28	—
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l. t.l. works	lb.	.14¾	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.15¼	16¼
Tetrahydrate bgs. c.l. t.l. works.	lb.	.1015	—
bgs. l.c.l.	lb.	.1065	1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.62	—
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26½	.27½
USP XIV gran. dms	lb.	.29½	30½
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher			
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots	lb.	.193	—
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.203	—
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots.	lb.	.213	—
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.			
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	—
dms. smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb dms. works	lb.	.15	—
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.15¾	—
Anhyd., dms. c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.18¾	—
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	—
bgs. smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Sodium fluoride, white, 97% fib. dms. c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.1430	—
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs.		7.60	—
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		8.65	—
Sodium gentisate 100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	5.50	—
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms.	lb.	.84	—
Tech., dms., bgs.	lb.	.37¾	.38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works.	lb.	1.90	2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)			
Sodium hydrosulfite dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24¾	—
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots.	lb.	.23½	.28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic)			
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.97	—
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		8.05	—
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.45	—
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	—
bgs. l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs.		7.65	—
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.55	—
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.05	—
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.15	—
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.55	—
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.42	2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.26½	—
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	.20¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)			
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	87.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse	ton	143.00	—
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse.	ton	148.00	—
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works.	ton	204.00	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse	ton	242.50	—
dms., smaller lots ex whse	ton	247.50	—
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.19½	—
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Sodium metanilate bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.62	—
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.70	—
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs.		6.05	—
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.55	—
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.45	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.80	6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.95	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.30	7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.92	.96
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld	lb.	.73	.74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)			
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).			
Sodium naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works	ton	48.75	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	45.25	—
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse.	ton	49.75	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton	46.25	—
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11.00	—
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	6.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.05	7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		5.65	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.60	7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works. 100 lbs.		12.35	—
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).			
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).			
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.26	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34

HOW

Cowles

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SOLVES DETERGENT COMPOUNDING PROBLEMS

DRYMET—the original anhydrous sodium metasilicate—provides more detergent power per pound and per dollar . . . LOWERS COSTS.

DRYMET—puts more genuine colloidal punch into your cleaning compounds. More soil-loosening and soil-dispersing action. Gives BETTER DETERGENCY.

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- Recommended detergent formulations with DRYMET

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33

Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50

Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.35 - 12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71

Sodium salicylate, 1,000 lbs. or more USP, dms lb. .78½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., dms lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47°Be. turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb higher.

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. Alld. E lb. .583 - .642

Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l. dlvd E. ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.70 - 10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60

Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39

Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan tristearate fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39

Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqeous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

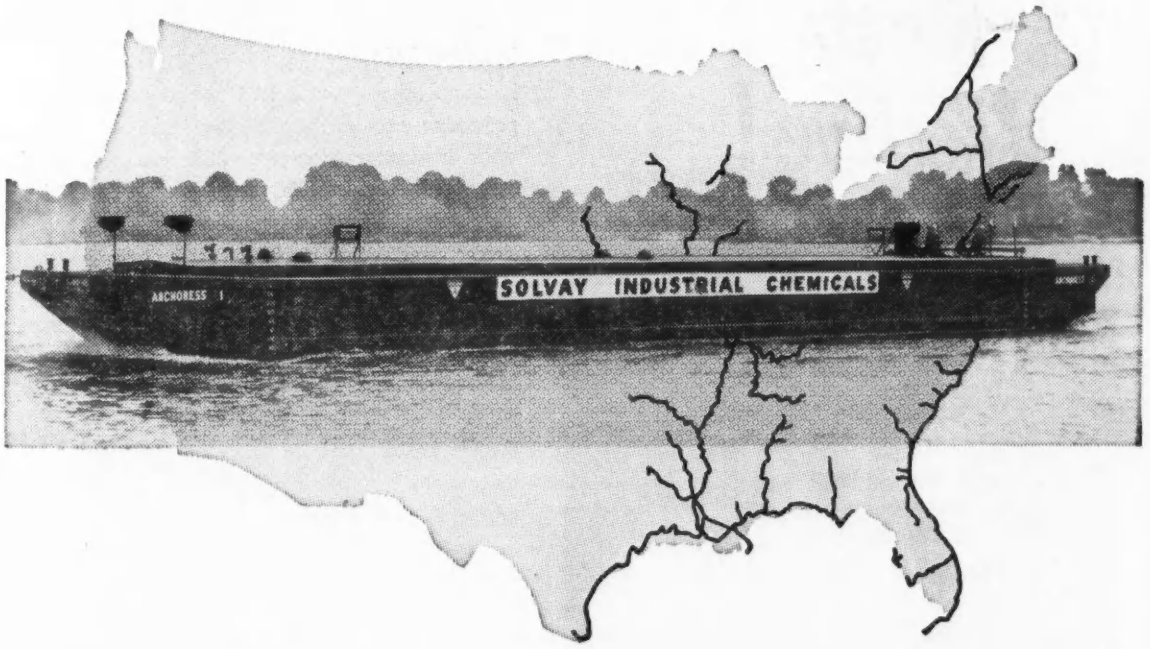
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur ton. 45.50 - —

Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .11⅝- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1627- .1642
tanks lb. .1427- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1577- .1592
tanks lb. .1377- —
Salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .17
tanks lb. .14¾- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —

Soybean pitch, dms., works lb .05 05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb .23 —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 066 —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz 80 .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls oz. 75 —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —

MEET SOLVAY'S NEWEST AND LARGEST "PACKAGE"!



SOLVAY's spanking new voyager of the waterways — the 175-foot, 700-ton capacity *Anchoress* now in liquid caustic soda service out of our Brunswick, Georgia, plant — is truly the newest and largest "package" in the SOLVAY line.

SOLVAY's packages range from cartons and multi-wall paper bags, through steel, aluminum, fiber and wooden containers, to great fleets of specialized hopper and tank cars. Each of these packages is devised for the particular product it is to carry.

Efficient, economical and safe packaging and delivery are typical of the numerous services that cause so many buyers to specify SOLVAY.

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61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES
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Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds
Caustic Potash • Methyl Chloride • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Chloroform • Sodium Nitrite • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Vinyl Chloride
Para-dichlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride • Aluminum Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride • Methylene Chloride • Hydrogen Peroxide

Spruce Oil—Tallow

Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	- 3.50
Squill, white, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	- .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.13	- .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.743	- .753
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	.99½-	1.00½
Stannous chloride, anhyd, dms., works	lb.	.934	- 1.428
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.81	- .82
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	.992	- 1.012
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		7.36	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs.		7.51	- —
Starch, corn, powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		7.48	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs.		7.63	- —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Starch, potato, dom., idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
bgs., ex whse, New York	lb.	.08¼-	.09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14½-	.16
Starch, wheat, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs.	lb.	.17	- .19½
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16½-	.19
Triple pressed, bgs.	lb.	.19¼-	.21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).			

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18	- —
tanks, western Pennsylvania,	gal.	.16	- —
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20	- —
Chicago	gal.	.299	- —
Cleveland	gal.	.23½-	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199	- —
Newark	gal.	.19	- —
New York	gal.	.19	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	.84	- —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.35	- —
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	- —
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	- —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works.	lb.	.46	- —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.57	- —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		11.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		12.00	- —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.88	- —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K, bots.	oz.	25.00	-25.50

Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs.	lb.	.85	- .95
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
Syn. rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract	lb.	.1247-	—
c.l., t.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.25	- 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62	- .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy. E.	lb.	.0885-	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.84	- —
Sugar (see Sucrose).			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works	lb.	.65	- .75
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.67¼-	72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms	kilo.	8.80	- 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms	kilo.	9.00	-10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	7.70	- 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	8.15	- 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35	-24.45
USP, powd., dms	kilo.	22.60	-23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms	kilo.	5.50	- 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.50	-24.60

Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms	kilo.	19.65	-20.75
Powd., dms	kilo.	18.75	-19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.		16.00	- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.		17.50	-18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms	kilo.	3.05	- 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	3.79	- 4.20
powd., dms	kilo.	2.85	- 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	kilo.	14.12	-14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	- —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45	-16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	16.55	-17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50	- 5.85
microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	6.25	- 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.	kilo	6.05	6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		2.45	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		3.30	- —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		2.35	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		2.90	- —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton.	23.50	- —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports.	long-ton.	25.00	- —
Sulfur, crude, bulk, dom., bright, and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00	- —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.			
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	23.00	- —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.			
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		5.15	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		6.50	- —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs.		4.75	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		5.75	- —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		4.45	- —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		5.00	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		5.75	- —
Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs.		4.65	- —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs.		4.70	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs.		2.55	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		3.80	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, mines. 100 lbs.		2.65	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		3.90	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs.		4.40	- —
bbls, mines 100 lbs.		5.55	- —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		2.85	- —
bbls., mines 100 lbs.		4.10	- —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	- .12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0533-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	- —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.33	- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	- —
Sulfuric acid 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.45	- —
tanks, works	ton.	18.60	- —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.55	- 3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35	- —
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50	- —
99-100% tanks, works	ton.	23.95	- —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers cbys, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾-	—
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	.18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00	- —
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00	- —
65%, tanks, works	ton.	39.50	- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	135.00	Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock	ton.	130.00	Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton.		.90	- .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton.		.90	- .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton.		.98	- —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns	lb.	4.25	- 9.50
USP, southern, cns.	lb.	2.30	- 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	- —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29	- —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works.	ton.	31.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00	- —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works.	ton.	38.00	- —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.00	-39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	- —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	-35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.02½-	.03
Dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- .08¼
tanks, works	lb.	.06½-	—
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .07¼
tanks, works	lb.	05½-	.06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	.12
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.11	- .12¼
tanks, works	lb.	.08½-	.10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-70.00
tanks, works	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	- .12¼
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08⅞-	—
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.10⅛-	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08⅜-	—
prime, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08⅝-	—
special, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.10	- .10⅛

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Addition of BHT to foods during manufacture greatly reduces waste due to deterioration. Koppers BHT does not impart undesirable color, flavor or odor to the food, and as little as one part of it protects 10,000 parts of the food product. It will keep fats free from rancidity for extended periods. Lard, for instance, will last ten times longer when inhibited with Koppers BHT.

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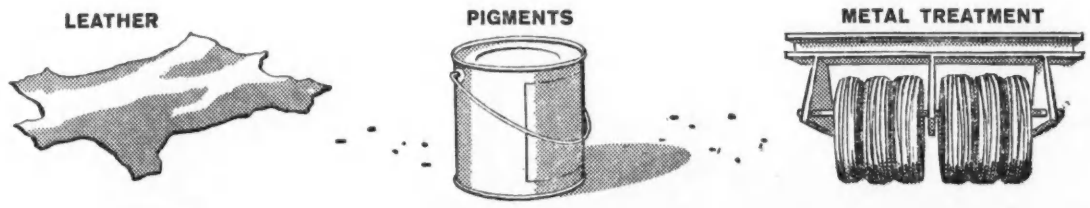
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¼-	.18¾
tanks		.13¾-	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.i.	lb.	.14½-	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.00	2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk, unit-ton.		4.75	—
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk, unit-ton.		5.50	—
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.03	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.06	2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.96	2.01
Tech., dms.	lb.	1.05	—
Tansy oil, dms.	lb.	7.50	9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.12	.13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis.	lb.	.07	.07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.53½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½-	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½-	—
25-28%, dms. c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
50-53%, dms. c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).			
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l.	lb.	.49	—
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.49½-	—
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.50	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.51	—
Imp., bgs.	lb.	.40	.44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	70	—
Terpineol, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¾-	—
Extra, dms.	lb.	.41	.60
Prime, dms.	lb.	.30	.45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.60	.75
Prime, dms	lb.	55	70
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)			
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm lots, bots	gram	.70	—
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots.	gram	.68	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	14½-	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., t.c.l. works	lb.	.22	.23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	61½-	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.62½-	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	75	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.54½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.51	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
dms., t.c.l. or t.t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	35	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.34½-	—
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.35½-	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.36½-	—
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.37½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.34	—
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	35	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	12.50	15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots. dlvd	lb.	8.00	13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.50	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.75	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.90	—
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.65	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms	kilo.	40.00	—
USP, ampule grade fib. dms.	kilo.	42.00	—
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms	kilo.	40.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	72	—
dms., less ton lots	lb.	74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.10	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works,	lb.	6.40	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
bgs., t.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.35	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	3.50	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots	kilo.	450.00	500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	—
white, cns	lb.	2.20	—
Tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.89¾-	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate)			
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).			
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l.	lb.	.09	—
dms. t.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., t.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.	ton.	180.00	—
5 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	ton.	205.00	—
bgs. ton lots, same basis.	ton.	215.00	—
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	27½-	—
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls.	lb.	5.55	—
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.28½-	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	61	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	91.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	166.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots	kilo.	148.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00	—
25% dry, powd., bots	kilo.	30.50	32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.40	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	4.25	4.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.29½-	—
Birmingham, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Chicago, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Cleveland, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.29½-	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.29½-	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.29¼-	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.29½-	—
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.32	—
Philadelphia, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Pittsburgh, dist.	gal.	.29½-	—
Sparrow's Point, Md.	gal.	.29½-	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.29½-	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.29½-	—
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2" tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.32	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.31	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.29¼-	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.29½-	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.31	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.29¼-	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.31	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.32	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.32	—
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	70	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms. c.l. or t.l.	lb.	90	—
dms. 125 lbs. to t.l.	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld	lb.	79	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	78	—
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld	lb.	23	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.64	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.60	.61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld.	lb.	70	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs. works	lb.	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	97	—
fib. dms. t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
Powd. fib. dms. same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	No prices.	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	1.35	—
Totaquine 100-oz. tots. cns.	oz.	42	—
Toxaphene, dms. c.l. t.l., works	lb.	22	—
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. works	lb.	28	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	4.25	4.50
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.40	—
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.00	3.10
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Triacetin, dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	39	—
dms. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	37	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. alld. E of Denver	lb.	42½	—
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	43½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	40	—



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GRADES	Technical Granular	Technical Solution	Reagent Granular
$Na_2Cr_2O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$ (Min.)	99.8%	69.0-69.2%	99.9%
Chloride as Cl (Max.)	0.06%	0.3%	0.005%
Sulfate as SO_4 (Max.)	0.2%	0.4%	0.007%
Vanadium as V (Max.)	0.005%	0.02%	0.002%

PROPERTIES	
Crystal system	monoclinic, sphenoidal
Stability in air	deliquesces in humid air
Behavior on heating	changes to anhydrous (anhydrous salt melts @ 356.7°C, starts to decompose around 400°C)
Density	2.348 @ 25°C
Heat of solution	minus 28.2 cal/gram
Transition in solution	84.6°C to anhydrous
Eutectic with water	minus 48.2°C
Eutectic composition	69.0% $Na_2Cr_2O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$
Bulk weight	96 lb/cu ft

However you apply the properties of this chemical of many uses, Mutual Sodium Bichromate is available in forms, grades and packages to meet your requirements. It is produced in both technical and reagent grades, the former in both granular and solution form. Technical solution is shipped in tank cars and tank trucks. Technical granular is packaged in 100-lb. net paper bags, 400-lb. net fiber drums and both 100 and 400-lb. net steel drums; reagent granular, both 100-lb. net and 400-lb. net steel drums.

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NAME _____ TITLE _____

COMPANY _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

Tributyl Phosphate—Vitamin A Acetate

Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret. cbys, works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d lb. .4½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —

Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd, E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. 45¾- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l frt alld. E of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22 - —

Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l., works, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, lb. 75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .25¾
tanks, New York lb. .23¾- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .26 - .32
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms. works lb. 4.10 - 4.20
Tungstic acid, tech. dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).

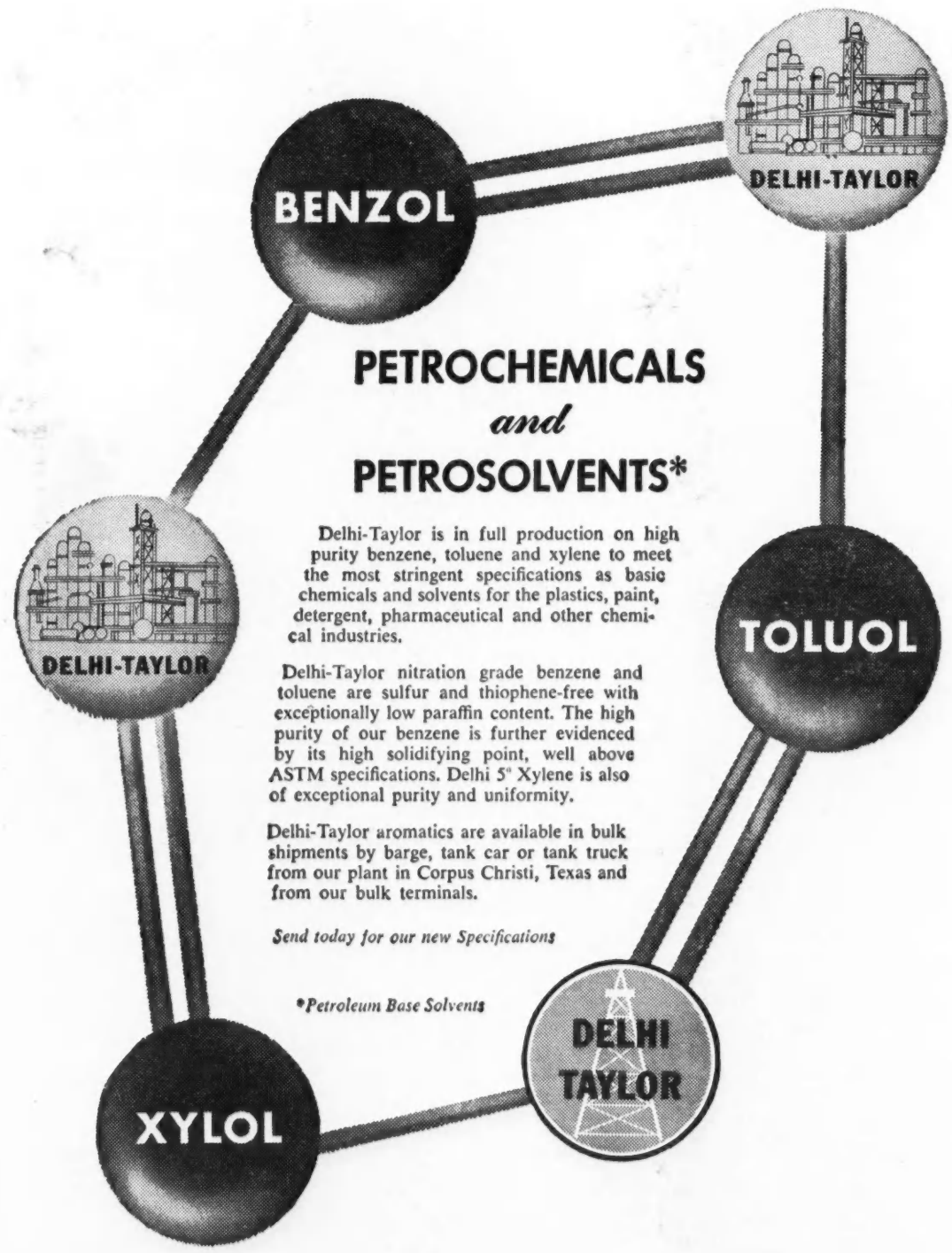
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs. c.l. works lb. .07 .07¾
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .07¼- .08
Umber pigments, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root)
Urea, 46% N. indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N. agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, ngs lb .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 95.00 Nom.
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.26 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb fib dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. lb. 11.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.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and
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Delhi-Taylor is in full production on high purity benzene, toluene and xylene to meet the most stringent specifications as basic chemicals and solvents for the plastics, paint, detergent, pharmaceutical and other chemical industries.
Delhi-Taylor nitration grade benzene and toluene are sulfur and thiophene-free with exceptionally low paraffin content. The high purity of our benzene is further evidenced by its high solidifying point, well above ASTM specifications. Delhi 5° Xylene is also of exceptional purity and uniformity.
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XYLOL
DELHI TAYLOR
CHEMICAL DIVISION
Delhi-Taylor Oil Corp., 415 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
gram.215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram.175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol. 1-10 kilo.247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst. 1-10 gram vials.
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils. Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram. kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin 0.5% dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls ex dock ton.82.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.77.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 - 10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. 16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 5.50 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .34 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Cryst. 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb 49 42
Ylang-yiang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 - 25.00
Bourbon, extra, bots lb.28.00 - 40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works. lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .29½- .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .53 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works lb. .1360- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .10½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .29 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16⅞- —
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .43 - .44
NF, powd., dms. lb. .46 - .53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms., lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.

—Continued on page 78

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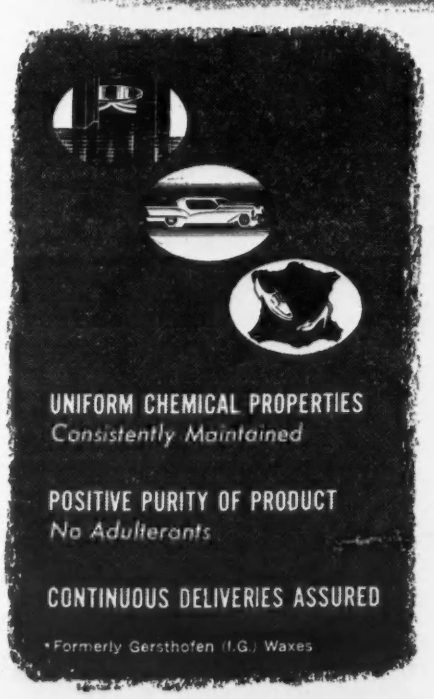

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Big Problems in Economics

Some weeks ago, President Eisenhower, taking some measure of cognizance of the various significances of the steadily rising index of the cost of living for the people of the United States, called upon management and labor to do what they could—not what they should do—to check, if not to reduce, the pressure of their respective contributions to that trend. The cost of living has continued to increase. It is not, therefore, unexpectedly that the United States Senate, in its progressive (in several senses of the term) activity in looking for reasons, or at least excuses, for doing something in the general direction of federalization, nationalization, or socialization of this country's commercial economy, has turned its pet adoption of FBI functioning into areas of prices. It now has scheduled for December 17 the starting of an investigation of the recently announced higher prices for automobiles. And it has laid out an expansive program for an investigation of the why and the how of the increases made a short time ago in the prices of steel.

The probers of automobile price trends will have at the same session the president of the national organization of workers in that industry and to executives of the three major automobile manufacturers. The chairman of the investigating group has said that it hopes the hearing will "develop a better understanding of the problems involved in a formula for holding the wage and price line in the automobile industry." Another member of the subcommittee has been critical of the joint hearing of representatives of labor and management as unwise and possibly embarrassing by reason of price understanding or fixing which might be at least an attributable consequence.

It is particularly and peculiarly interesting that the probing of automobile wages and prices will be done by the antitrust subcommittee, and that there is a growing opposition in the legislative and the executive branches of the government to proposals that labor organizations be made subject to the antitrust laws. It is also of interest for those who do not go along with the idea that the commercial economy should be converted to political that the executive branch, which has been so vigorous in its defense and enforcement of edicts which translate "equal rights" into "joint rights" or "co-rights," has expressed its opposition to the enactment of a federal right-to-work law. Can such thinking be applied impartially to the consideration of the interrelations of wages and prices?

Another aspect of interest has been presented by the statement attributed to the chairman of the senate anti-monopoly subcommittee, that "the nation's major steel corporations set the price of steel to preserve profits for the industry's most inefficient producers rather than basing them on actual costs." In comparison, the impartial student must give due consideration to a declaration by a top executive in an important division of the steel-consuming industry that "from 1948 to 1956, annual compensation of industrial employees rose by . . . about 60 percent, while corporation profits remained steady, and prices of manufactured goods increased by only 13 percent." "Can anyone seriously contend," he asked, "that $17 billion of corporate profits should have absorbed the $60 billion of added labor costs?"

And then there is the statement by a top executive of a manufacturer of another steel product that his company had not changed prices of its product since 1933, when they were halved—"and we think we can pretty well maintain our usual percentage of profit."

Those are but some of the reliable informative data with reference to how and why prices are set, which should be fully analyzed and appraised in an impartial investigation of the respective contributions of wages and profits to the cost of goods to the public. Such an investigation obviously cannot be made by any elective governmental or other political agency, especially in an election year. The problem with which it would have to do is almost the biggest among today's pressing economic agenda. It cannot be solved by means which would permit—yes, invite—political expediency to supplant practical economy as the motivating influence. A bigger problem is that of what should be the personnel of the investigating agency. Until that problem has been properly solved, there can be no effective way of dealing with that of why prices are what they are.

Government-Made Salesmen

Advocating of government aid for—but not participation in — business reached a new high—or low, depending on the philosophy or ideology under which it is appraised—in the recent announcement by a manufacturer that he intended to lay before the Secretary of Commerce a proposal and a plan for the undertaking by the federal government to induce more persons to become actively engaged in selling.

This new advocate of "Get government to do it" declared that there is a critical shortage of salesmen, which private enterprise is unable to remedy. He went on to say, as recently quoted, that the situation has "deteriorated to a point where the government must step in immediately, industry and business doing practically nothing about it." It does not add to any satisfactory interpretation of the dark picture to realize that, if practically nothing is being done, practically nothing can be expected to be effected.

It is to be noted that the idea of government-made salesmen got publicity before the inefficiency of the government as a seller of itself was demonstrated in the recent election.

It is clearly evident in any practical viewing of commercial economics that the salesman is the most important unit in the development and maintenance of business prosperity. There is no profit in producing. The salesman's service role runs all the way from producer of basic raw materials to ultimate consumer of the products of the last stage of successive producing—and complementary distributing. It is not practicable to determine the relative value and necessity of selling at the successive stages of distribution of a finished product. That is why it is difficult to deal with the condition cited by the proposer of a government program for the enlistment or drafting of salesmen in these words: "Today's salesmen suffer a lack of prestige and incentive, and very often job insecurity and insufficient pay." If recent trends in inventories can be accepted as a criterion, the need for correction of that as a contributory condition exists mainly in the areas of service for the ultimate consumer. But, whether that condition is cause or effect in that connection is a question that cannot easily or simply be dealt with satisfactorily.

So, it is not to be assumed that, if government should be induced, while in an especially helpful mood, to engage in the providing of salesmen, it can be expected also to pay them.

Trade Trends in Canada

A Canadian mission, comprising fifty leaders in industry and trade, will be in Britain November 22 to December 18 in pursuit of the objective announced by the new Canadian Prime Minister about four months ago—the transferring of 15 percent of that country's importing from the United States to the United Kingdom. Among the interests represented in the mission are several large concerns in which there is a substantial investment of capital from the United States.

As stated by the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, who will head the group, the purpose of the mission is to "provide a favorable climate and seek specific opportunities for the expansion of British exports to Canada, so that Canada may take full advantage of sources of supply in the United Kingdom." The identity of what those sources supply has not been disclosed: but, promotion in that connection over the first six months of the current year was largely in areas of iron and steel products.

There has been an increasing feeling in this country, ever since the latest election in Canada effected a fundamental political change in the government there, that there would be a marked turning toward the once rather closely associated "motherland." But, there is reason to believe that the motive behind the plan of the Prime Minister and the purpose of the implementing mission is much more commercial than political—with cost a strongly influential factor. The unbalance evident in the following Canadian data on foreign trade in the first six months of this year gives substantial support to that conclusion:

	US	UK
Exports to	$1,391,200,000	$341,000,000
Imports from..	2,139,200,000	260,100,000

Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in the first half of this years was marked by a decrease of 8 percent in exports and an increase of 9 percent in imports. In comparison with the corresponding period in 1956, the rate of decrease in exports was about doubled; while the rate of increase in imports was only about one-third. The result was that the UK share of exports dropped to about 15 percent, and that of imports rose to 9 percent.

A political aspect of the Canadian change was set forth in a conference in London last month, when the Canadian government agreed to switch its own purchases as much as possible from the United States to the United Kingdom.

It is not possible to predict what, if any, effect the shifting of more Canadian importing to the United Kingdom may have on the investment of US capital in Canada, which was so cordially greeted in the communique that came out of the cabinet-level conference of the two governments. US industrialists, speaking from experience, do not all respond heartily to that greeting. There is, however, an increasing belief and some expectation that there will be more attractiveness in that connection as the effects of the St. Lawrence seaway become operative.

Washington Talks It Over

BDSA Undergoes a Sweeping Reorganization, Including Setting Up of Industry Unit, Consolidation of Functions.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Business and Defense Services Administration has just undergone a reorganization calculated to provide greater efficiency in operations and better discharge of its responsibilities in industrial mobilization and services to business. The reorganization includes establishment of a new industry division, two new staff offices, and the consolidation of other divisions and functions.

The printing and publications branch of the forest products division has been raised to the level of a division. And in keeping with the desire for improved construction statistics, this function has been transferred from the building materials and construction division and established as an office of construction statistics reporting directly to the BDSA administrator.

The revised organization includes an office of industrial mobilization, which includes all of the program advisers dealing with defense and mobilization programs. The office of industrial defense has been eliminated as well as the positions of the three assistant administrators. The office of fiscal policy has likewise been abolished.

The automotive division and the shipbuilding, railroad, ordnance and aircraft division have been combined to form the automotive and transportation division. The general industrial equipment division and the general components division have been combined to form the general industrial equipment and components division.

The chemical and rubber division remains unchanged.

Plastic Cartridge Casings

A light-weight, low-cost plastic cartridge case for artillery shells has been developed and successfully tested by navy scientists. The army is now making operational and cost studies of the new plastic case and if these studies are favorable, it probably will replace the traditional brass cartridge case used for more than half a century, as well as the steel case developed during the Korean conflict.

One of the advantages of the new case is its light weight. It is only half as heavy as the metal case which will mean a savings in shipping costs and make it easier and faster for troops handling ammunition.

Other advantages are savings of vital materials like brass and steel and the expected lesser cost of mass-produced plastic cases.

Except for a steel base, the cartridge case is of styrene copolymer material, especially developed by Borg-Warner Corporation in accordance with performance specifications established by the Naval Ordnance Laboratory.

Salk Shot Census

There are still a lot of people around who have not gotten their Salk polio shots. Public Health Service places the number at about 45 million under forty years of age. This is a new estimate based for the first time on a Census bureau survey and is about 8 million more than previously reported. The number of persons who have received all their polio shots is about 6 million more than estimated earlier.

Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney points out that since the full course of three injections requires a period of eight months to complete, and since the danger of polio is greatest in the summer months, it is urgent that those with no protection start their shots now. The 45 million unprotected is made up of about 15 million children and 30 million adults under forty.

Heavy Chemicals

Current chemical business flounders along at an unimproved pace, and sellers have pretty well given up hope on any real upswing by the end of the year. What cheerful feeling there had been earlier about future prospects was dampened considerably last week by lackadaisical buying practices among industries which, by now, should have been showing a stronger trend. Some authorities in the business field don't see any improvement for the first half of 1958. What's more, they think further declines might very well be registered before next June.

Earlier predictions that the auto industry would go great guns in the fourth quarter have been undermined by cautious purchasing ideas among auto producers: buying for immediate needs only, and prompt delivery.

Steel production outlook is also rather dim. Last week, steel output declined to an estimated 77.5 percent of capacity. This was the time of year when it was supposed to rise sharply, by earlier prognostications.

All chemical sources contacted last week report they have long supplies. They are making adjustments, but they feel that this position is likely to continue well into next year.

There is some hope that a projected step-up in the missile fuel program will rescue some chemicals from the doldrums. However, missile fuel applications, even at full blast, would amount to nothing more than a drop in the bucket in the end use patterns of some chemicals, trade sources point out.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended November 9 at 88.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 93.8 percent for the previous week, and 98.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tin, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Silver, ¼c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 16, 1956
103.89	103.89	104.05	102.34

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Chromic—Buying interest is currently moderately active, for plating needs. However, sellers say that consumers are not buying for anything other than immediate needs.

Hydrochloric—Demand is expected to remain spotty, and strictly for immediate needs. Producers say the pickup in inquiry they expected at this time has not materialized. This situation is based largely on steel output, which was expected to go up, but so far, has actually tapered off.

Hydrofluoric—This acid continues to move well for use in stainless steel, refrigerants and aerosol compounds. Increasing attention has been given in recent weeks to this acid, fluorine and inorganic fluorides as a result of government needs for high-powered rocket fuel oxidizers.

Research done so far in use of fluorine as a fuel oxidizer, in comparison with oxygen and ozone, shows that fluorine in effectiveness is just about as good as the highly unstable ozone in some instances.

Halogen fluorides, nitrogen trifluoride and oxygen difluoride are some of the other fluorine compounds under study. They promise a tremendous increase in power, but researchers say that the great weight of fuel needed, handling problems and insulation factors pretty well preclude their use in any other but the first stage of a space rocket at this time.

Currently, handling is said to be the chief problem. While difficulties are not called insurmountable, trade sources say that there are some knotty logistics problems.

Should fluorine be used and accepted generally as an oxidizer for exotic fuels, producers don't expect much of an impact on the market, either.

One source estimated that if, say, missile program requirements amounted to 150 tons of fluorine per month, this would be a drop in the bucket, since US fluorine output is about 10,000 tons F_2 equivalent per month, from about 20,000 tons fluorspar production.

Nitric—Interest in this acid is good for use in stainless steel, but for most other needs, consumers want prompt delivery for immediate needs.

Sulfuric—Business is just about as good as can be expected, say producers, considering current general business conditions. The petroleum industry continues to be the only real bright spot in the consumption pattern.

Steel production continues to sputter along, and, in fact, slipped last week. Steel industry sources believe it won't improve in the near future. One reason is that the auto industry has been buying cautiously, despite the fact that they should be in high gear by this time.

Bases and Salts

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Supplies continue long, and demand remains quiet. Nonetheless, prices are unchanged, and no changes are anticipated in the near future.

Borax—With the recent completion of new borax mines and manufacturing facilities, producers estimate that they will be able to take care of known needs for years to come.

There has been some concern over what the impact of the borane fuel program would have on borax supply-demand patterns. Borane fuel is produced by the upgrading of borax and addition of hydrogen.

By weight, the chief component by far in the borane compounds is boron, which means a future bonanza for the borax industry, should a broad-scale borane missile fuel program be carried out.

Production of boron compounds from crude borax is running at or near 100 percent of capacity, some producers report. They add that this does not necessarily reflect a sudden surge of interest in high energy fuels, which currently are only a very small component part of overall demand.

Anhydrous borax supplies have been tight for some time, it was said, even long before borane fuels were in the laboratory stage. The glass industry has been taking about as much anhydrous borax as it could lay its hands on for the last few years. Other chemical end uses have also been active.

Business so far this year in the range of borax compounds has been slightly under last year's levels. The exception is anhydrous borax, which has been running in sales slightly above last year.

Other boron compounds, including the various hydrates of borax, and boric acid, have been subject to fairly spotty demand over the past few months.

Caustic Soda — Cautious buying and long supplies are the current characteristic of this market. Alkali producers continue to report that withal, demand is better for caustic than it is for chlorine.

Chlorine—Some in the trade say that they haven't seen chlorine in such an easy position in three or four years. Other reports aren't as pessimistic, but it is clear to most that there is plenty available for immediate needs.

Not only that, producers don't expect much of an improvement in business for the remainder of the quarter. Present consumers' close-to-the-vest attitudes on buying are expected to hold unchanged.

Copper Sulfate—Shipments of copper sulfate in September of 5,288 tons declined 32 percent from August's deliveries of 7,732 tons, reports the Bureau of Mines.

Except for February, shipments were at the lowest rate of the year.

Production dropped 16 percent in September, to 5,828 tons, but was 500 tons in excess of shipments. Stocks rose 17 percent, to 3,236 tons at the end of September from 2,768 tons August 31.

At the September rate of shipments, inventories were sufficient for almost

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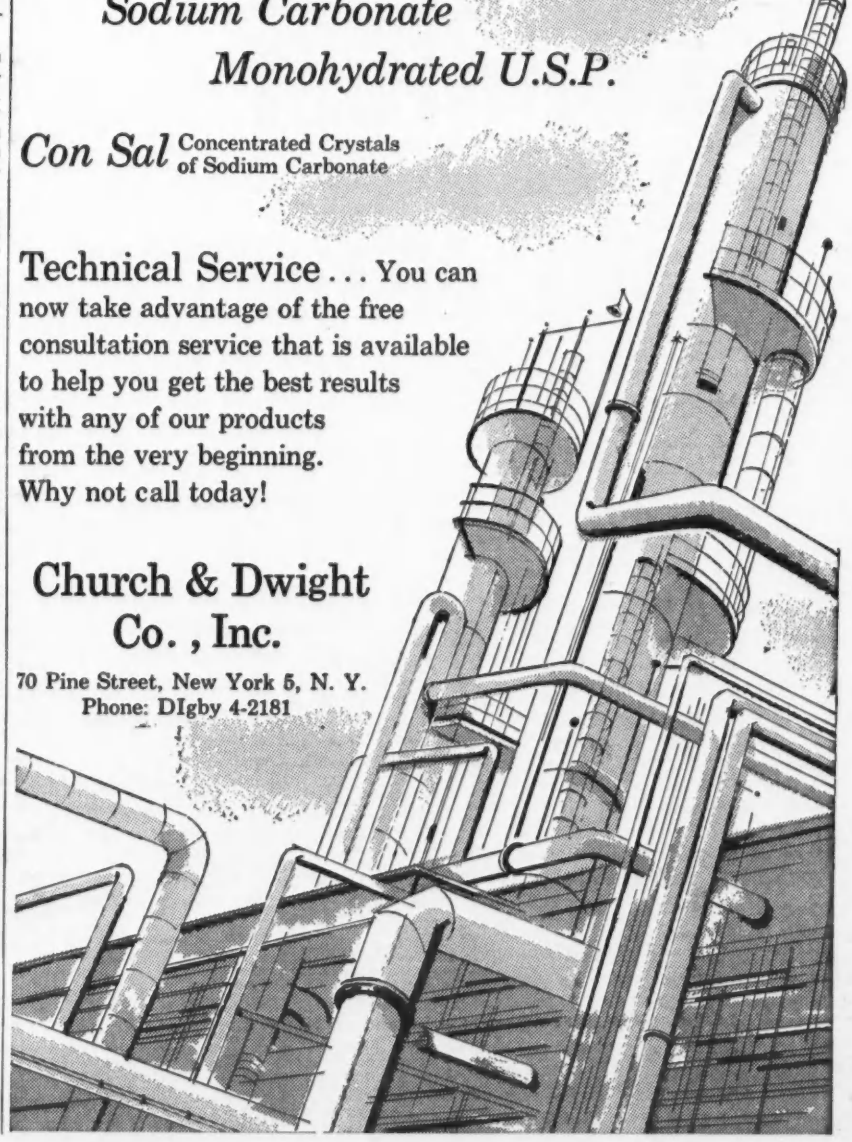

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Heavy Chemicals

three weeks' requirements. August exports amounted to 3,299 tons.

Nickel Chemicals — Indicative of the current attitude of the automotive industry toward buying its raw materials, sellers in the Detroit, Mich., area report a very cautious attitude on the part of consumers.

Potassium Carbonate — The current state of the market is one featuring hand-to-mouth inquiry, sellers indicate. There is plenty of material around to fill buyers' needs.

Soda Ash—Glass demand was fairly active for immediate needs, and as a consequence, dense ash inquiry was reported moderately good. Light ash sales have suffered owing to cutbacks in aluminum and phosphate production.

Sodium Silicofluoride — Supplies are currently plentiful, and consumers can get what they need without delay. Producers hold out good hopes for foreign fluoridation markets.

It is reported that some overseas countries are showing increased interest for water fluoridation. This has been particularly evidenced in Latin American nations.

For a while in this country, demand for municipal water supply fluoridation had blossomed as more and more cities came into the picture. However, this situation has pretty well leveled off, and there have been no new large cities interested in fluoridation.

Sulfur—The current market is quiet, but with an undertone of instability. One Mexican company is reported offering dark sulfur at $21.50 per long-ton; another is offering dark at $22, both prices f.o.b. Coatzacoalcos.

Filtered Mexican sulfur is apparently being offered at $24 per long-ton by one Mexican producer, and $23 by another, same basis. Dark is offered by American producers at $24 per ton, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf coast.

The following figures represent production, shipments and stock of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	July	*June*
Native production	459,534	439,513
Shipments	391,686	459,452
Sales*	392,942	445,671
Stocks†	4,153,206	4,086,614
Recovered production	45,311	44,867
Shipments	38,587	39,238
Sales*	39,546	39,238
Stocks†	150,518	144,753

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.
† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic primary output rose slightly to 143,449 tons in August from 142,041 tons in July, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Bonneville Power Administration announced that all interruptible power would be cut off August 31, due to unusually low water in the Columbia River.

One company said that it would be forced to close down 2⅔ of the nine potlines in its plants. Two other companies negotiated for power from other sources in the area, and one company was not using interruptible power.

Copper—Primary producers' metal held at 27c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Custom smelters' market continued slightly firmer than during previous weeks.

Silver — Bullion was quoted lower, at 90⅜c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Straits tin moved in a narrow range, and was slightly stronger. Metal was quoted at 89¾c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks according to American Zinc Institute.

Production	*Oct.*	*Sept.*
Special high grade	28,353	26,667
High grade	9,444	9,367
Intermediate	2,236	1,662
Prime western	41,457	39,759
Total	81,492	77,455

Stocks	*Oct.*	*Sept.*
Special high grade	46,954	49,404
High grade	12,305	14,907
Intermediate	6,580	6,006
Prime western	90,086	83,449
Total	155,925	153,766

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Koch Honored by Friends On Retirement From Dow

A testimonial dinner was given last week in honor of Frederick A. Koch, special assistant to the general sales manager of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Mr. Koch is retiring from active duties after thirty-eight years in sales work with Dow.

The dinner, held at the Chemists' Club, New York, was attended by some sixty friends of the guest of honor. Ira MacNair, Bill Weed and Bill Haynes all pleaded guilty to long acquaintance with and high regard for the chemical industry veteran.

Their statements were somewhat complicated by John A. Chew, who besides organizing the affair together with the assistance of Harry Smith, also took on the duties of interpolator as well. Ira Vandewater presented a silver bowl to Mr. Koch with the good wishes of all present.

Virginia Smelting Fills Top Executive Positions

Virginia Smelting Company, West Norfolk, Va., has elected Augusta H. Eustis to fill the newly-created position of chairman of the board.

Mr. Eustis has been president of the company for the past twenty-five years. A. Kenneth Scribner, formerly vice-president and general manager, was elected president.

Three of the several newly-created offices were filled as follows: R. F. Lotz, vice - president - comptroller (formerly comptroller); Peter Eustis, vice-president-secretary (formerly secretary), and D. W. Duncan, vice - president - manufacturing (formerly plant manager).

F. A. Eustis of Boston remains treasurer of the company, and F. A. Eustis, II, was elected as assistant treasurer.

Crucible Steel Co. Buys Up Interest of Remington Arms

Crucible Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly co-owner of Rem-Cru Titanium, Midland, Pa., with Remington Arms Company, has acquired full ownership through the purchase of the Remington interests. The acquision was made by an exchange of 150,000 shares of Crucible common stock for the half-interest owned by Remington.

The purchase of Rem-Cru, organized in 1950 as a joint venture, is subject to approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Remington's half-interest was evalauated at $3,300,000.

Colgate-Palmolive Elects

Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, has elected Dr. John R. Brown, jr., as a director and vice-president in charge of the company's research and development. Dr. Brown joined the Colgate-Palmolive organization directly from his post as vice-president for research and development for Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Book Shelf

OPERATIONS RESEARCH: A Basic Approach. Special report No. 13. Stiff paper; 111 pages, 6 x 9 inches. New York: American Management Association.

Research is the key to progress. As it is with house-doors, the same key will not open all portals. Because of the hepping-up that is being handed out with reference to scientific and technical progress—or lack thereof—as one consequence of the launching of a man-made moon of little, if any, practicability, research is getting some sort of attention from angles matching every one of the 360 degrees of the circumscribing overheated, heavily misted atmosphere. Research is a good thing. In common with all other good things, it is not cheap. And similarly comparable, it does not carry a guaranty that it will do good, no matter how it is handled.

Because of the conditions attending its actually productive and progressive applications, research doubtless will lead—and will be led—all over everything and everywhere by the currently popular digging and pushing in a search for something. That, obviously, can be quite costly—and wasteful.

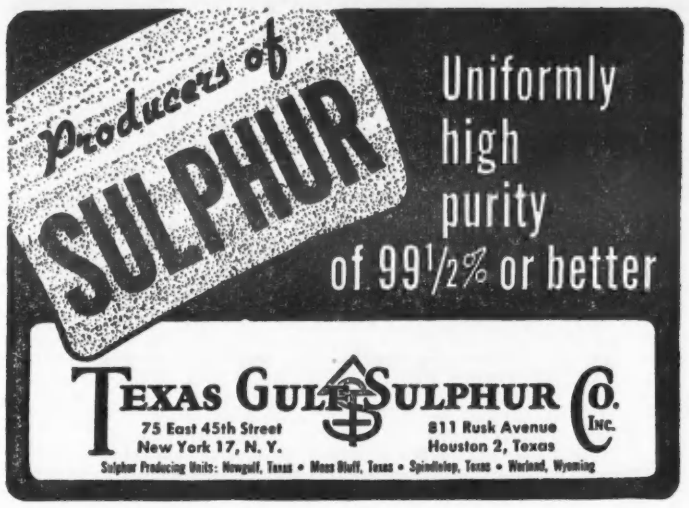
So, this special addition to AMA service for business should be must reading—and heeding—for those who will be called upon for determinations with respect to research proposals.

Its first chapter is very pertinently titled "Operations Research: A Challenge to Research." Another pertinent title is "Winning Management Acceptance of Operations Research." What is won in that respect can be a loss in various directions; hence, there is much that is worth while under another title, "Operations Research in the Allocation of Resources."

All the chapters in this special report are fitted to today's needs for advice and information, with special timeliness in those entitled "Operations Research in Aircraft Maintenance" and "A Look Ahead: New Developments and Applications." That points the road to progress.

HANDBOOK OF TOXICOLOGY Vol. II—Edited by William S. Spector. Project of Aero Medical Laboratory, Wright Air Development Center. Paper: 264 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company.

Volume I of the HANDBOOK OF TOXICOLOGY published in April of 1955 covered toxicological properties of a wide range of chemicals. This volume, published as Volume II of the handbook is confined to antibiotics. The report presents data on the physical, chemical, biological, and toxicological properties of 340 antibiotics, compiled from 2,500 literature references. The material is as up to date as possible, at the time of publication in June, 1957.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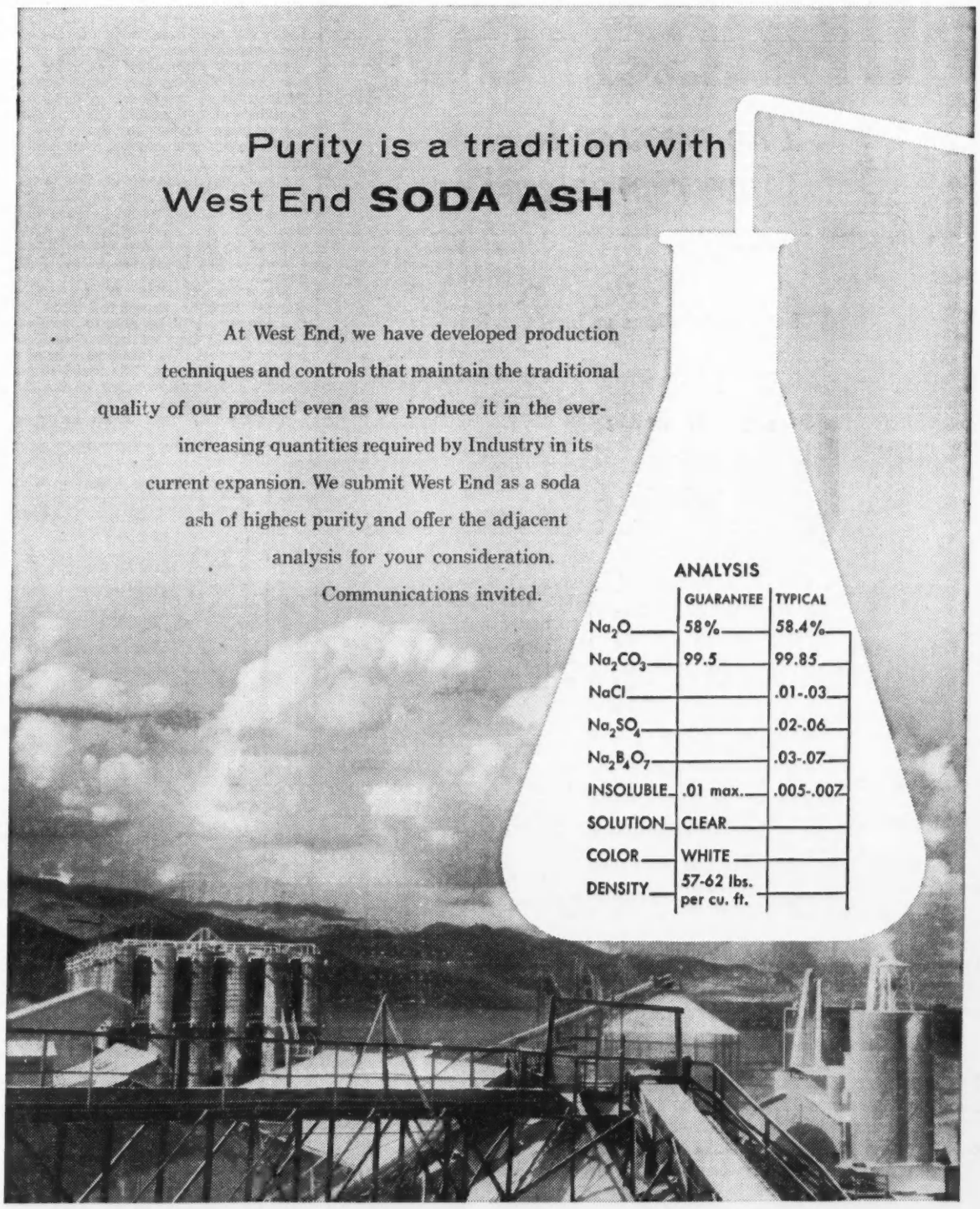
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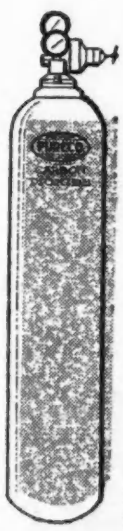

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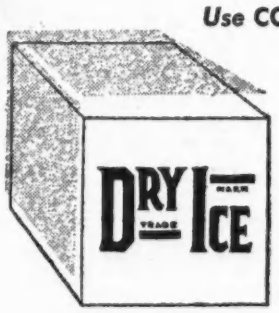

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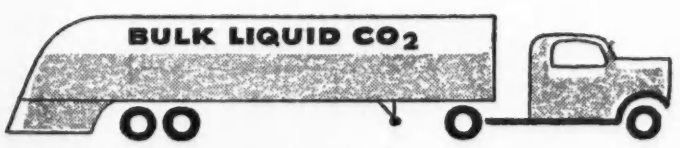

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Chemicals Up 10 Percent In Profits in 3rd Quarter

Third-quarter profits of chemical companies were 10 percent higher this year than last, according to a study by the First National City Bank.

For the first nine months of the year, the bank said, the industry "achieved a moderate increase in sales billed but suffered some pinch in profit margins," with chemical net income for the period up 3 percent over 1956.

The thirty-four chemical firms covered in the bank's study reported net income of $221,966,000 during the third quarter, which compares with $202,647,000 for the like period last year.

Profits for the three quarters of 1957 were reported at $676,252,000, as against $657,641,000 for the nine months of last year.

Marietta Approves Contract

The board of directors of American-Marietta Company, Chicago, has approved an agreement to purchase Niagara Concrete Pipe, Ltd., St. Catherines, Ontario. Plans call for the building of another plant in Toronto.

Monsanto Finishes

—Continued from page 5

marks the first time Monsanto has moved this product by barge shipment.

The main element of the river facility is a large steel cyliner projecting forty-six feet above the river. A 250-foot-long steel bridge, connecting the cylinder and two storage tanks on the river bank, houses pipes for loading and unloading operations.

Chemicals produced at the plant are trucked to the storage tanks and then piped to barges moored alongside the steel cylinder. Similarly, raw materials shipped to the terminal are unloaded and stored in the tanks for trucking to the plant.

When construction of an additional storage tank is completed next spring, the company will be able to handle more than 100,000 tons of bulk chemicals annually through the terminal, according to Charles H. Sommer, Monsanto vice-president and general manager of the organic chemicals division.

The steel cylinder which serves as the terminus for the connecting steel bridge was constructed of two levels of interlocking sheet piles. The resulting structure, seventeen feet in diameter, was then filled with nearly 1,000 tons of sand and capped with a foot-thick slab of concrete.

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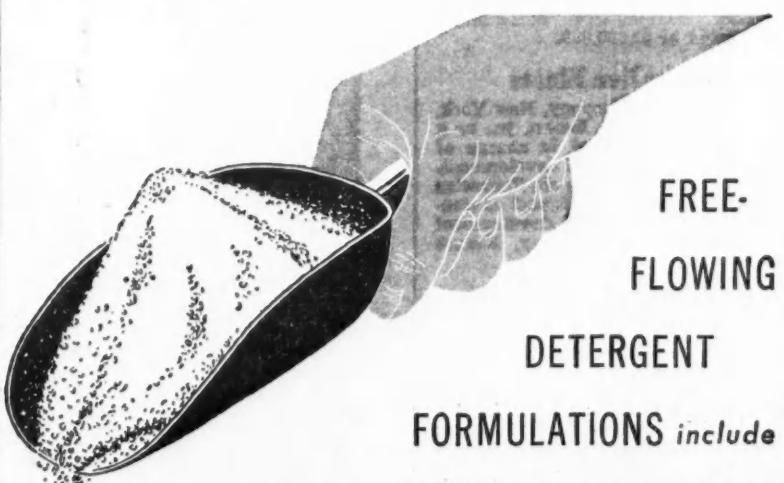

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U. S. BORAX SALES MANAGER: J. D. Moore, appointed by United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, New York, to be sales manager of its "20 Mule Team" products division.

Cyanamid Managerial Post To McCullough and Hazell

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has named R. W. McCullough sales manager for the rubber chemicals department in its organic chemicals division. T. E. Hazell, jr., has been made sales manager for the division's intermediates department.

Mr. McCullough joined Cyanamid in 1950 as a sales representative in the Cleveland, Ohio, office. Since early this year, he has been manager of technical services for the rubber chemicals department. Mr. Hazell has been with the company since 1946.

DuPont Sets $15 Million For Fundamental Research

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is putting more than $15 million into its thirty-year-old program of fundamental research—the search for scientific knowledge without regard to specific commercial objectives. As far as company officials know, this is the most extensive such effort conducted by any company.

The company's work in basic research has been growing for nearly 30 years, starting from a five-man investigation of molecular structure.

Now it ranges across organic and inorganic chemistry, biological chemicals, polymers and plastics, fibers and films, metals and alloys, elements of extraordinary purity for electronics and solar energy, to radiation chemistry, and others.

Tennessee Valley Authority Board Appointment Is Made

Membership of the three-man board of Tennessee Valley Authority has been filled by President Eisenhower by the appointment of Dr. Frank J. Welch, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky. He fills a vacancy created earlier this year by the death of Raymond R. Paty.

Other members of the board are Chairman Herbert D. Vogel and Arnold R. Jones. Mr. Jones was appointed to the board last September. Both Mr. Jones and Dr. Welch will be subject to senate confirmation when congress convenes in January.

Chemical Club of Phila. to Meet

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia Christmas party will be held December 9 at Palumbo's, 8th and Catherine streets, Philadelphia. The program will include cocktails at 6 p.m., dinner at 7 and a show at 8:15 p.m. Reservations for tables must be made by December 2.

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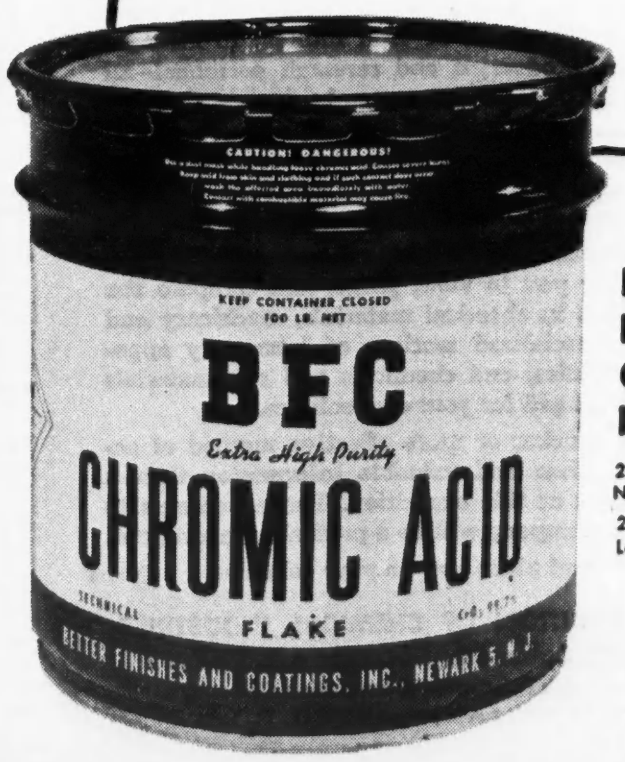

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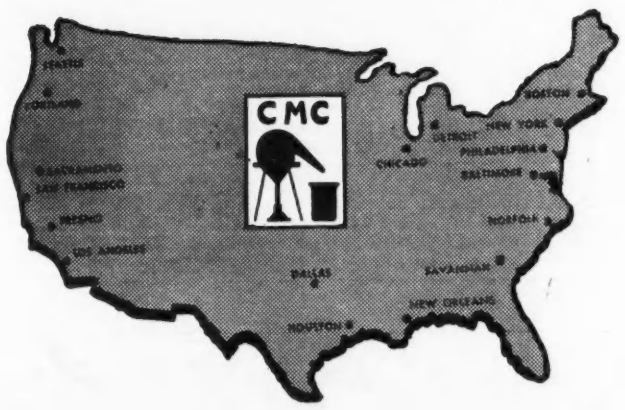

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Dewey & Almy Eliminates Water Spotting in Paint Film

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., has developed a process for producing emulsifier-free vinyl acetate polymers and copolymers to effect the virtual elimination of water spotting in vinyl emulsion paint films.

The company reports it has found a way to polymerize vinyl acetates without using emulsifiers and without detriment to the emulsions.

Up until now, an emulsifier was a necessary ingredient in polymerization of vinyl acetate polymers and copolymers. The emulsifier, a water sensitive, soap-like protective colloid, forms a slippery coating around the vinyl emulsion particles, keeping them dispersed.

The water soluble emulsifier, however, tends to leach out when water comes in contact with the finished painted surface, whitening the film and often leaving a peripheral stain after evaporation. Elimination of the emulsifier now produces a film which is essentially free from water sensitivity, the company reported.

The method for making the new emulsions has been named the "Q" process, the original laboratory designation. In addition to providing high water resistance, "Q" process emulsions promise paint and coating chemists improved wet adhesion, improved pigment binding power, and greater resistance to wet rub-off, Dewey & Almy said. The firm plans to make "Q" process counterparts available for many of its existing vinyl acetate "Darex" polymers and "Everflex" copolymers.

Gossypol Study to Start At University of Tennessee

Improvement in the value and marketability of cottonseed products is the aim of research on the chemistry and reactions of gossypol and its derivatives, to be undertaken by the University of Tennessee under a contract recently signed with Department of Agriculture.

The contract was negotiated by the southern utilization research and development division of USDA's agricultural research service, New Orleans, La. Dr. V. L. Frampton will supervise the contract for the southern utilization research and development division, and Dr. David A. Shirley will direct the work at the University of Tennessee.

Gossypol, a yellow pigment present in cottonseed, has adverse effects on the quality of both cottonseed oil and meal. Special care is required in processing to obviate the pigment's effects.

Considerable progress has been made in the development of processing methods that reduce the levels of so-called "free" gossypol in cottonseed products, USDA reports, but further improvements will be necessary if markets for these products are to be expanded and their values maintained or increased.

Sylvania Electric Chooses Moran for Chemical Position

Sylvania Electric Products, New York, has named Gerald L. Moran general manager of the chemical and metallurgical division of the company.

Mr. Moran had formerly been a division chief engineer since 1954. Two other appointments made at the same time were Calvin J. Sparrow, manufacturing manager for the chemical and metallurgical division, and Paul W. Felton, division chief engineer.

Cowen Heads Machine Firm

Chemical & Process Machinery Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has elected Robert C. Cowen president. Mr. Cowen, who has been with Chemical & Process for four years, succeeds the late Michael Firstenberg.

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Missiles Program Speed-Up Not Expected

—*Continued from page 3*

announced a joint venture in the high energy fuels field, in hopes of exploring possibilities for production and sale of components of fuels (OPD, 9/30/57).

Currently, Hooker and Foote are interested in perchlorates, materials which act as oxidizers in fuels for rockets and missiles, but studies may be extended at a later date to other high energy fuel components.

Bradford H. Arthur, marketing manager for Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass., feels that at present it is too early to tell what the President's speeches mean in terms of an actual effect on the chemical industry.

Metal Hydrides' position is the same as it has been in past months, he says. A new sodium borohydride plant was opened by the company October 1, and operations are proceeding on schedules which were established some time ago.

Reaction of Borax Industry

Officials in the borax industry report that currently, the government's decision to speed up development in missiles is having little effect on operations.

However, they agree, if borane fuel programs should be pushed to the hilt, it would mean quite a substantial boost in borax consumption.

In an excellent position to reap this harvest of new business, if it should develop, is United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, which last week started up a borax mining operation billed as the biggest in the free world—a $20 million extraction and refining facility at Boron, Calif.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, also indicates that it does not intend to drag its feet where missiles are concerned. Although its executives were unavailable for comment, an announcement from the company reveals that FMC has expanded its rocket development work by setting up a new special projects branch.

The company has built laboratories and test cells in a newly-acquired building in Buffalo, N. Y., and plans to do stepped-up research there on propellant chemicals, proper passivating of equipment for hydrogen peroxide applications and qualification testing by hydrogen peroxide components.

Right now, Food Machinery does contact work for the armed forces. In addition to hydrogen peroxide made by its Becco Chemical Division, the corporation produces unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine.

Recently, FMC entered the field of high energy boron-based fuels by forming AFN, Inc., with American Potash & Chemical Corporation and National Distillers & Chemical Corporation (OPD, 9/30/57).

A clue to the areas in which US propellant researchers might be probing was dropped last week by Dr. Wernher von Braun, technical director of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Huntsville, Ala.

Dr. von Braun on US Propellants

Asked by the Associated Press to comment on reports that the Russians may now have a new exotic liquid fuel which permits them to achieve greater thrust from their present rocket engines, Dr. von Braun had this to say:

"We have several rather powerful propellant combinations in this country also, but we prefer not to use them in our ballistic missiles because of their poor handling characteristics."

Another hint of, perhaps, more far-reaching implications to the chemical industry was dropped by the President last week in his Oklahoma City, Okla., address.

There, he implied that the administration no longer plans to hold the military to $38 billion in the 1958 fiscal budget, as it had previously intended.

According to its earlier ideas, the administration had planned to set aside some $2,541,000,000 for missiles, a figure representing 6.7 percent of the overall military budget.

According to Dr. Gall, the chemical industry stands to gain a great deal long-range from another item in the President's address—his request for an increase in basic scientific research.

"Furthermore," the Pennsalt official says, "the President's request for increased encouragement to students of the sciences and superior facilities for training research scientists will after some years reduce the stringent shortage of technical experts now experienced by the chemical industry."

However, he notes that the President says that the money for the beefing up of the military must come out of non-defense spending.

This, Dr. Gall points out, implies a cutback of government aid to "agriculture, mining and other areas which are of high significance to the chemical industry."

"It is unlikely," he feels, "that the costs of these new and enlarged programs for discovering and manufacturing the still undetermined new products; the costs of a strong program for basic scientific research, and the costs of insuring an adequate number of more intensively trained scientists can be carried by private industry alone.

"Financial assistance in the form of capital outlays, firm contracts and government-sponsored research and development projects are needed," Dr. Gall concludes.

Bird Watchers

—*Continued from page 5*

defense of the industry with these statements:

- The pesticides industry spends $15 million a year on research.
- Some $5 million a year is spent by the government on insecticide research every year.
- Fish & Wildlife Service has legislation pending in congress, calling for a research program on the effects of insecticides on wildlife.

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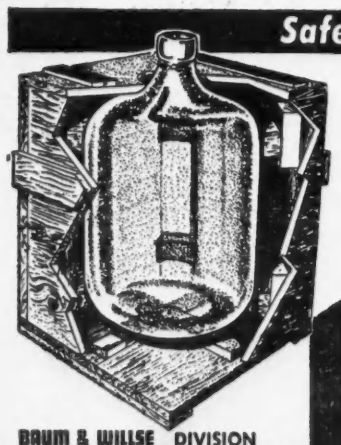
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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals was confined to actual needs last week. While trading lacked volume the market undertone remained quite steady, for less carlot quantities, while orders for round lots could have shaded asking prices. Firmest materials on the list were egg derivatives, which were strong reflecting firmness of the egg market. Flake egg albumin was advanced 5 cents per pound, while yolk was raised from 5 cents to 8 cents, according to seller. Technical albumin was quotably unchanged, but firmer owing to limited available stocks. In sizing materials, interest has slackened for potato starch and Siamese tapioca flour, which were in active request from large consumers recently for next year requirements. Chemicals were inactive except for delivery against recent orders. Tanners interest lagged for tanning materials, but offers for shipment were maintained at former levels.

The Department of Agriculture reported that imports of dutiable wool for consumption in the first eight months of this year were almost one-third lower than last year while non-dutiable imports were 17 percent less. At the same time, a substantial quantity of domestic wool acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under price support program has moved into trade channels.

With CCC holdings now very small and commercial stocks apparently about in line with mill use, larger imports would be needed to maintain mill use of apparel wool even at the present low rate, the department stated.

Imports of dutiable wool for consumption through August totaled 58.9 million pounds, compared with 82.7 million in the same period of 1956. Non-dutiable imports were set at 85 million pounds, compared to 102 million in 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced
Egg albumin, flake, 5c. per lb.
Yolk, 5c. to 8c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 16, 1956
103.57	103.55	103.54	108.55

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Moderate demand was reported for spot needs and for delivery against current contracts. All grades were quotably unchanged and ruled steady.

Sodium Acetate—Trading was restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Buying interest was light and confined to prompt delivery. Prices were without change and well held.

Sulfonated Oils—Trading was restricted to actual needs. Quotations were unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Stronger tone featured this market. Quotations were higher and advanced 5c per pound for the edible grades. Flake was raised to $1.32 to $1.34 per pound and powder, $1.36 to $1.38 per pound, depending upon quantity. The technical grade was firm and unchanged, with prices ranging from $1.03 to $1.08 per pound, according to seller. Stocks were in light supply and closely held.

Corn Dextrin—Business was confined to actual needs. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $9.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $9.12; dark canary, $9.22 and white, $8.96 same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Consumers continued to take moderate quantities for prompt needs.
Pearl was quoted at $7.36 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.48, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was lower and declined 853,000 bushels to 90,667,000 bushels for the week ended November 3, against 64,100,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Further strength featured this market. Prices were higher up 5c. to 8c. per pound, depending upon seller. Prices ranged from $1.28 to $1.31 per pound. Demand was fairly active for prompt needs.

Potato Starch—Consuming demand was reported limited to actual needs. Interest in forward delivery has slackened following the placing of contracts by large users for a heavy volume of starch for requirements during next year. Prices were steady and unchanged. Carlots were held at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, less ¼c. discount for shipment to points below the Mason Dixon line. Idaho market also was steady at 6½c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, with no discounts. Sales on spot were light and took place at 8¼c. to 9¼c., exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Small lots were in demand for spot delivery at unchanged prices. Raw flour was named at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse and refined, 8½c. to 9c. depending upon quantity. Shipments were held at 5c. to 5½c., carlots, exdock, according to quality.

Tapioca Flour—Trading for future delivery was less active. Recently a good volume of business was done in Siamese flour for delivery during the first half of 1958. Replacements remained unchanged and steady. Siamese medium grade was quoted at 5.55c. to 5.65c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt and later shipment. Grade A was held at 6.05c. to 6.10c., same basis. Interest in Brazilian flour lagged and shipments were unchanged and nominal at 9½c., carlots, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Pakistani skin exports rose about 30 percent in fiscal year of 1956 touching record levels, and the position of hide exports recovered somewhat.

In the 1956 period, Pakistan shipped 1,431,000 hides and 8,867,000 skins. About 80 percent of the hide exports were from East Pakistan and 20 percent from West Pakistan. India and Iran were the major foreign purchasers of Pakistani hides; other important buyers were the United Kingdom, Italy, Greece, West Germany, and Japan.

The United States and continental Europe are the principal buyers of raw skins. In the 1955-56 period, the United States purchased 33 percent of the raw skins, the United Kingdom, 22 percent, and West Germany, 18 percent.

Pakistan produced in fiscal 1956 about 5.3 million bovine hides of which about 3.4 million were made in East Pakistan and 1.9 million in West Pakistan.

Production of skins was placed at about 7.7 million pieces—5.8 million in West Pakistan and 1.9 million in East Pakistan. An additional 2.2 million pieces of fur and fancy skins also were produced.

Chestnut Extract—Offers for shipment were quotably unchanged. Trading continued light, chiefly for nearby shipment. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 8½c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment, and 68 percent, 9.59c., same basis.

Cutch—Primary market was unchanged and steady. Replacements were maintained at 7½c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment.

Mangrove Bark—All grades were quotably unchanged. Business was reported slow. African bark was quoted at $63 to $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Columbian, $55 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $52 same basis.

Myrobalans—Sellers continued to name prevailing quotations for replacements, despite slow consuming inquiry. Genuine J1's were quoted at $60 to $62 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's, at $75 to $76, and Bombay, at $55 to $56, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—This market was reported quiet. Replacements were offered at unchanged quotations. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary at 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Quiet trading continued in all grades. Prices were more or less nominal. Beards were offered at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $73 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound.

Agricultural Chemicals

One major producer last week announced a reduction in the price of ammonium nitrate for the January-June period. The price schedule now calls for a $2 hike over the present $68 per ton listing or $2 per ton less than had been previously called for. This news is symptomatic of the general agricultural chemicals situation, i.e., heavy stocks in nearly all areas of the market. The reasons for the present situation are easily found. The past two years have been less than satisfactory in sales figures whereas production has been a matter of almost continual growth and development. Keyed as it was to greater and greater demand during the war years and the years immediately following, the farm industry has not yet found an answer to the ensuing period during which demand slackened. Another factor—and not a completely minor one—has been that of weather conditions. Last year there was the draught which did considerable damage. Government programs meant to aid the industry have for the most part answered immediate needs without remedying any of the underlying causes of the problem.

A pesticide source noted that the DDT picture looks somewhat better with information that a large GSA procurement order will soon be released.

The singular price change for the week was a decline of 25 cents per unit-ton in the New York quote of animal tankage.

A London report on world nitrogen noted recently that the aftermath of the Suez crisis was not very helpful to sales. Although there was a substantial drop in freights from Europe to the East, lack of money has resulted in less new purchases and is merely enabling the purchases made in advance to be liquidated gradually.

A production and consumption table offered by the source noted the European and Egyptian production during the 1958-59 year in metric tons amounted to 5,095,000 tons as compared with consumption of 4,040,000 tons; United States production was 3,100,000 tons the entirety of which was consumed domestically; Canadian and South American production was 550,000 tons, while consumption was limited to 350,000 tons; Asian production was 1,325,000 metric tons while consumption surpassed that figure by some 315,000 tons. All other countries combined produced a tally of 120,000 tons, while consuming 370,000 metric tons.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Tankage, New York, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 16, 1956
112.24	112.27	110.73	107.22

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—A major producer recently announced the January-July price for this material will be $70 per ton, f.o.b., plant. This came as a surprise to some members of the trade who expected the price to go to $72 per ton when the pre-season discount period ends January 1.

As is normal and expected around this time of year, buying interest has slackened considerably. Though the discount has encouraged more off season movement in recent years, a trade source remarked, its effectiveness in building sales is often hampered by buyers' lack of adequate storage space.

The East is a soft spot in the world picture of nitrate a London source reported is the Far East. This, the source said, is owing to the poor crops during the last harvest. Consumption is not up to expectations, particularly in China, India and Pakistan. Exports have consequently been reduced and the foreign exchange available for new imports of nitrogen and other fertilizers has lessened. It is obvious, however, the source said, that with the increasing population in all these countries, this can only be a temporary setback, since without the requisite amount of fertilizers, they will be unable to feed their people. In Japan production is increasing, especially in urea. The total for the year ending June, 1957, was estimated at 745,000 tons of nitrogen, and consumption including industrial, 640,000 tons, leaving 105,000 tons available for export.

For 1957-58, production is estimated at 860,000 tons and consumption 660,000 tons, so exports might be 200,000 tons. For 1958-59, figures might rise to 880,000, 680,000 and 200,000 tons respectively.

European production capacity has increased even more than the source had estimated in its last report. There is certain to be a large surplus in the next few years unless output is curtailed by agreement. Normally a great deal of production would go to the Far East, but it is unlikely that these markets in the near future can absorb the surplus, with increasing competition from the United States and Japan.

Six months ago there was a large surplus of calcium ammonium nitrate, the source said. However, it now finds that this has largely been disposed of due to buying on the part of Yugoslavia and countries in Eastern Europe.

Ammonium Sulfate—Earlier this fall, producers mentioned isolated instances where supplies were a little tight; for example, Illinois where much material was sold for direct application use. However, no such condition exists presently, market observers remarked last week. In fact, there was said to be more than enough to go around. Some buying activity on the part of mixed fertilizer producers was noted but, in general, the market was described as rather placid. An established seasonal pattern precludes any drastic changes in this market, a major producer pointed out.

Animal Proteins—The New York price on tankage dropped 25c. last week, making the new quote $4.75 per unit ton. A like reduction occurred two weeks ago at Chicago.

Tankage and similar materials were receiving very little call, a market source mentioned. And only slight increase in demand, he said, is expected for the remainder of the year.

Trade sources had nothing significant to report about fishmeal and fishscrap markets. Demand, reportedly, has shown little improvement. Prices were unchanged.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime in August (858,602 short tons) increased over the previous month's output, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Increases were noted in all categories.

Broken down, the figures in the report noted that total production for agricultural uses during August amounted to 19,331 short tons, a figure somewhat higher than the July tally of 16,261 short tons and also higher than the figure for August of the previous year, 17,943 short tons. Total sales for the first eight months of the year amounted to 151,827 short tons, a figure that reflects a decline from the 1956 tally for the same period of 176,159 short tons.

Superphosphate—Some early interest in this material for mixing purposes was marked by one major dealer here last week. On the whole, however, it was noted, the market is relatively quiet. The only other item of movement to appear in the market was foreign interest in triple superphosphate. This is for the most part the only truly active export item in this market. Interest, it was noted, was better than had been anticipated.

Pesticides

2,4-D—This and other materials used primarily as weed killers were relatively inactive in past weeks. Movement overseas, never a major market, was likewise dull.

DDT—To some members of the trade, the market for DDT appeared to be firm at recently reduced prices. Demand, it was said, has been strengthened somewhat by a soon to be announced procurement order from GSA. The government agency is expected to call for 25-30 million pounds of 75% wetable powder to be delivered before April for shipment abroad under the ICA program.

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Petroleum Derivatives

From all reports, it would appear that the oil industry is entering a leveling off period. A normal development, a trade source said—more graphically described by a spokesman for a major oil company as "a trough between peaks of growth." The fact is many oil men, contrary to earlier predictions, estimate 1958 total demand for petroleum products will decline slightly. One authority anticipates a drop of 0.4 percent due to a lower and more normal level of exports. At the same time, domestic demand was expected to rise 2.1 percent compared to 1957. According to another industry spokesman, domestic demand for petroleum between 1959 and 1961 will increase at an annual rate of 4.1 percent.

Last week, a member of the trade mentioned that it might be worthwhile to keep an eye on the benzene market. Just possibly, it was said, some people in the business may be pondering a price cut. But hacking prices probably would be relatively ineffective in moving much excess gallonage, a source remarked.

Reportedly, there is not yet an acute softening in the xylene market. Buying interest which is lagging is expected to coast along at present levels throughout the remainder of the year. Demand for toluene was calm in most instances. A goodly amount going in aviation fuels, it was said.

Still the firmest of the firm were the petroleum waxes. Though it is possible that consumption will outdistance production in the future, supply and demand presently are well balanced, producers said. Microcrystalline, particularly, has been receiving increased call from food packaging outlets.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 16, 1956
106.74	106.74	106.83	105.71

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Reliable sources hold this material warrants watching. But just what will develop along price lines, they said, was anybody's guess. (What's the stock market going to do next week?) It was generally agreed, however, that a price cut is very possible. One authority stated rather adamantly that a switch in prices, though likely, would not help to move another gallon of benzene. Admittedly speculating, another trade member said that the aromatic may take a 3c.-4c. per gallon slide down the price scale in the not too distant future.

In spite of good call from phenol and styrene monomer producers, the market appeared to be getting softer, trade sources mentioned. And it appeared that the softening was not going to be forestalled by refiners who have been running the material into high octane gasoline. Gasoline stocks at the present time are high and prices recently have been reduced in many areas.

Cleaners' Naphtha—A relatively stable market, at the present time, trade members said, with inventories well adjusted to demand. The latter is a little better than routine, they added. Buying interest was not expected to increase greatly in future weeks. And prices were firm with no changes anticipated.

Heptane—Demand for heptane for use in automotive lacquers and in adhesives was described as moderate. Supplies, a major producer said, were readily available but not glutting the market. Prices were firm and unchanged from longstanding quotes. East coast price was 20c. per gallon in tankcars. At Baytown and Borger, Texas, the material was selling at 16¼c. per gallon.

Lacquer Diluent—Since last February, there has been no attempts to hike or hack prices. Reportedly, the quotes established at that time will continue on the books indefinitely.

One producer spoke of the market as being well attuned supply and demand-wise. Buying interest while not expected to decline should continue at present levels, he added.

Toluene—Trade sources had nothing of real consequence to report about the market last week. No one mentioned any apparent pick-up in demand though it was said that large quantities of the aromatic were going in aviation fuels, the primary outlet at present. Demand from the majority of other important outlets was calm.

Prices were still a dead issue as both coaltar and petroleum producers quoted prices established last August. And nothing new in the price department was being discussed, sources remarked.

Toluene production in 1957, a recent report stated, is estimated at 220 million gallons, as compared with 177 million gallons last year. Forecast is based on actual production figures for the first four months of this year.

Xylene—The expected softening in the market is not as yet with us, one trade source was heard to say. Nonetheless, he predicted that sales would be rather modest in the latter half of this month and in December.

Though much new production has been coming on stream of late, particularly in Texas, a trade member said, the overall market for the aromatic has not expanded correspondingly. This naturally helped to build up large quantities of xylene now on hand.

Based on actual production figures for the first four months of 1957, xylene output is expected to total 140 million gallons this year, 12 million gallons above that in 1956, a trade journal recently reported.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Today's package designers may well heap lavish praise on this material. From all reports, it is helping to move numerous items from grocery store shelves to kitchen closets. The trend to give many products a microcrystalline laminated wrap has imparted great stability to this market. It is possible, a market source said, that wax consumption may outdistance current production. No change in existing prices was expected.

Paraffin—Another petroleum wax that is enjoying considerable favor at the present time—particularly, from milk carton coating outlets. Supplies were said to be adequate to meet the continued strong demand. Fully refined grades were quoted last week at 8.15c., a long-standing quote.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended November 1, 1957, indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,712,000 barrels, a decrease of 54,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,580,000 barrels were 69,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 273,000 barrels below the week ended November 2, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 905,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,012,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending November 1, crude oil production averaged 6,739,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,709,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 966,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 2 totaled 283,111,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 282,408,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 703,000 barrels comprising an increase of 166,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 537,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Semet-Solvay Producing Atomized A-C Polyethylene

Semet-Solvay Petrochemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has installed new manufacturing facilities at its Buffalo, N. Y., plant for the production of large quantities of atomized A-C polyethylene.

This finely powdered form of A-C polyethylene has been available in the past in limited amounts. With the new facilities, all demands for this particular, very small particle size, of A-C polyethylene 6A and 617A grades can be met.

Atomized versions of A-C polyethylene uniform cube grades 6 and 617 are designated as NA and 617 A. Except for the change in physical form all other characteristics are the same as the equivalent cube material.

Brush, Roller Seen

—*Continued from page 4*

have decreased over the last five years while in the comparable period sales of aerosol paints have increased 500 percent.

The smaller size cans, especially useful in touch-up work, are estimated to account for 5 to 10 percent of the current consumer market for paint.

DuPont's consumer survey shows that users, once they have tried an aerosol paint, prefer it two-to-one over the brush method of application. Although not suited economically for finishing large surfaces, the aerosol paints do difficult jobs easier, faster, and more efficiently than conventional methods, it is said.

Pointing up the need for considerably more promotion and education at the consumer level, the survey indicated that only 36 percent of consumers had ever heard of paints, enamels, or lacquers in pressurized spray cans, although such products have been available for about eight years.

15 Percent Used Aerosol Paint

Of this group, only 15 percent said they actually had used an aerosol paint, but they rated the self-spraying paint as preferred in 57 percent of the cases.

Principal reasons given by consumers for their aerosol paint preference were ease of use and application, lack of messiness, even-spreading and quick-drying qualities. Among consumers who preferred other forms of packaging after trying the aerosol method, 58 percent said they found the pressurized package difficult to use from a spray control standpoint, while 36 percent felt it was too expensive.

Paint and hardware stores proved to be the point of purchase for 61 percent of the aerosol paint users, with drug and grocery stores each accounting for 3 percent, and department stores, 2 percent.

The duPont survey is one of a series of market studies conducted since 1947 in the interests of the aerosol industry, which uses "Freon" propellents as a source of dispensing pressure in the more than 100 different types of products now available in pressurized containers.

Pasteur Discovery

—*Continued from page 7*

disease, on which modern medicine is based, and to the eventual development of the fermentation industry.

The second half of the conference, in the afternoon, will be given over to three simultaneous panel discussions.

The first panel, moderated by Dr. Dubos, will discuss "Cellular and Biochemical Interplay Between Host and Parasite." The panel members will be: Dr. W. Wilbur Ackermann, University of Michigan; Dr. L. J. Berry, Bryn Mawr College; Dr. David E. Rogers, New York Hospital; and Dr. Derrick Rowley, Wright-Fleming Institute, London.

Dr. Johnson will moderate a panel on his subject of the morning. Dr. Johnson's panel members will be: Dr. J. C. Sylvester, Abbott Laboratories, Chicago; Dr. A. F. Langlykke, Squibb Division, Olin Mathieson Chemical Company; Dr. Frank H. Stodola, Northern Utilization Research and Development Division, Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Ill.; and J. J. H. Hastings, Distillers (Biochemical) Ltd., London.

Dr. Burkholder's panel, likewise on the subject of his morning paper, will include: Dr. Milislav Demerec, department of Genetics, Carnegie Institute of Washington; Dr. Hamao Umezawa, National Institute of Health of Japan, Tokyo; Dr. Arturo Curbelo, University of Havana; Dr. Jack L. Strominger, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.; and Dr. G. F. Gause, Institute of Antibiotics, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, USSR.

The Centennial will close with a dinner, at which the principal speakers will be M. Herve Alphand, the French Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Dubos; Dr. Pasteur Vallery-Radot, and John E. McKeen, president of Pfizer.

American Cyanamid Shifts Personnel in Research Unit

Dr. Frank M. Cowen has been named manager of the textile chemicals research section in the Bound Brook, N.J., laboratories of the research division of American Cyanamid Company.

He succeeds Dr. J. M. Salsbury who has become manager of the technical department of the fibers division's Santa Rosa plant, Santa Rosa, Fla.

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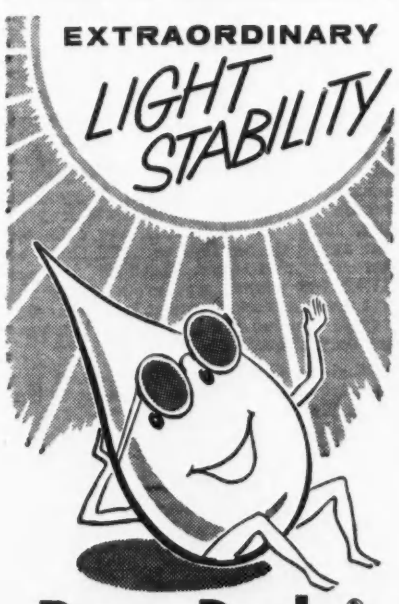
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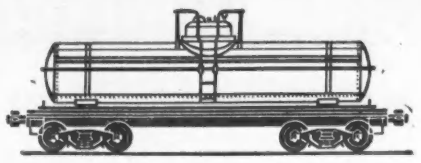

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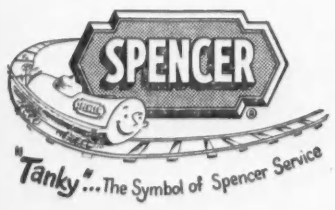

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Aliphatic Organics

In absolute terms, this market was described as very strong. On the other hand, it appeared to lack the buoyancy observed at this season a year ago. The world picture on crude glycerine was not too rosy. Refined glycerine was up sharply in both production and domestic consumption, but marked increases in producers' inventories matched extraordinarily heavy glycerine import balances. Trade sources noted that improved marketing practices have been paying off in terms of brisk activity in the markets for isobutyl alcohol and isobutyl acetate.

Demand for methanol has been seasonally stronger, but producers reported that their order books and inventory position indicated business was a bit slow for this time of year. For one thing, direct government purchase of methanol has been lagging this year as compared to that recorded up to this date last year.

Supremacy of ethylene glycol in the antifreeze market was emphatically underscored by the Tariff Commission's figure on production of the glycol during July of this year. It posted a new all-time high, exceeding by more than 7.3 million pounds the previous production high, established in May of this year, and was 33.9 million pounds in excess of output recorded for July, 1956.

Production of oxalic acid, on the other hand, was drastically curtailed during July of this year.

Blackstrap molasses prices, based on minimum quotations, underwent a technical decline of ⅛ cent per gallon at New Orleans in the week ended last Tuesday. However, the minimum price in effect as of noon last Tuesday, as reported by Agricultural Marketing Service, was also the prevailing one. The most common price quoted in the week previous was intermediate in the price range of that week. Thus, for most transactions, the decline actually amounted to 1 cent per gallon.

The New Orleans picture was representative of that at most southern port terminals and midwestern feed mixing centers, where the price decline generally amounted to ½ cent to 1 cent per gallon. Demand in these areas was generally slow. Supplies were ample.

In common with most east and west coast marketing points, New York's market for blackstrap was unchanged. The New York price has not moved for several weeks now.

Tariff Commission reported production of propylene glycol during July of this year was the highest of any month reported since September, 1956. During that interval, data were withheld for October and November in 1956 and for January, March and May of this year.

Acetic Anhydride — Production during July of this year amounted to 67,139,723 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. Output came to 67,376,931 pounds in the month previous and 73,797,462 pounds during July, 1956. Aggregate production for the first seven calendar months was 497,726,566 pounds this year. Output over the like period in 1956 was 526,872,447 pounds.

Acetic Acid—Aggregate production of synthetic plus natural acetic acid over the first seven months of the current calendar year added up to 300,240,327 pounds, Tariff Commission data indicated. That was slightly less than the synthetic output alone in the like period in 1956.

Production during July of this year totaled 45,643,470 pounds, including 43,615,470 pounds synthesized and 2,028,000 pounds yielded as a natural product. The total in June, 46,982,420 pounds, was made up of 45,024,420 pounds synthetic and 1,958,000 pounds natural. In July, 1956, same 42,420,313 pounds of synthetic acid and 2,060,000 pounds natural was produced, for a total output in that month of 44,480,313 pounds.

The aggregate for the first seven months of 1957 was made up of 287,586,327 pounds synthetically produced plus 12,654,000 pounds of natural acid.

Over the like period in 1956, some 314,248,548 pounds was produced, consisting in 300,710,548 pounds synthetically produced and 13,538,000 pounds of the natural product.

Acetone—Tariff Commission reported that output of acetone during July of this year amounted to 52,446,884 pounds, up slightly over the previous month's production off 52,131,590 pounds and substantially more than the 50,456,924 pounds turned out in July, 1956. Reflecting good demand across a broad demand spectrum, the industry had produced 379,128,007 pounds of acetone during the first seven months of the current calendar year. That's in contrast to the 349,591,477 pounds turned out in the like period in 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 16, 1956
131.08	*131.09	131.09	130.43

* Revised

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acrylonitrile—Demand was reported last week as strong, with volume running well ahead of that noted at this season last year. As one trade source put it, this item could now be classified clearly as a chemical commodity.

Synthetic fibers continued to account for most consumption, but the grease and oil resistant nitrile-type rubbers were a major market factor. Nitrile latices were moving in heavy volume in paper treatment and as non-woven fabrics. The plastics industry and a diverse miscellany of consumer areas rounded out the demand picture.

There were now four major producers of acrylonitrile. Their output was currently adequate to meet all immediate and short-term consumer requirements.

Butadiene—Sales were reported in very heavy volume, with synthetic rubber and the plastics industry accounting for consumption in big lots. Most transactions were based on contracts quoting prices ranging from 14.92/100c. to 15c. per pound for butadiene in tankcars at the refinery gate. However, on account of freight allowances tendered in some instances, it appeared that the median effective price in the Gulf area was something like 14.7/10c. per pound. Production and supplies were in good balance.

Carbon Disulfide—The industry turned out 45,005,490 pounds of carbon disulfide in July of this year, Tariff Commission data indicated, compared to 42,515,479 pounds produced in the month previous and only 37,417,696 pounds produced in July, 1956. Through July, the calendar year aggregate for 1956 was still ahead of that for this year, however. Some 331,423,138 pounds was produced in the first seven calendar months last year. Aggregate through the like period this year was only 311,868,291 pounds.

Ethylene Glycol — Supremacy of this material in the antifreeze market was emphatically underscored by the Tariff Commission's figure on production during July of this year. It was 106,182,919 pounds, easily enough to post a new all-time high. The broken record is the 98,873,400 pounds of glycol produced in May of this year.

Output in June of this year was a near-record 98,788,891 pounds. That in July, 1956, was 72,263,184 pounds.

Aggregate production over the first seven calendar months of this year came to 666,193,770 pounds. Output over the corresponding period in 1956 was 572,541,047 pounds.

Ethylene Oxide—This market has been notably strong. An important firming factor, trade sources said, was the role of the oxide in production of ethylene glycol, which, in turn, has been in heavy demand for use in antifreeze compounds. The consumption pattern for the oxide has become highly diversified: it is a fundamental building block for manufacture of all the glycols, the polyglycols, the ethanolamines and the glycol ethers, among others.

Glycerine—August saw a sharp increase in domestic production and consumption of refined glycerine. At the same time, an extraordinarily heavy glycerine import

Aliphatic Organics

balance matched closely an increase in producers' inventories. Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers reported data giving the following picture, with all figures representing 100 percent glycerine content:

For August of this year, 94,524,000 pounds of glycerine was available, including 68,865,000 pounds on hand at producers' plants as of the beginning of the month plus production amounting to 21,769,000 pounds and 3,890,000 pounds imported. Subtracting 1,461,000 pounds exported during the month, 93,063,000 pounds was left on the domestic market. Since producers' stocks as of the end of the month amounted to 71,333,000 pounds, domestic consumption was apparently 21,730,000 pounds.

For the month previous, 87,993,000 pounds was available, consisting in 70,208,000 pounds held as stocks at the outset of the period plus 16,472,000 pounds produced and 1,313,000 pounds imported during the month. Left on the domestic market after export of 688,000 pounds was some 87,305,000 pounds. Domestic consumption appeared to be 18,440,000 pounds, leaving producers' stocks as of the end of the month at 68,865,000 pounds.

For August, 1956, some 83,702,000 pounds was available altogether, made up of 63,793,000 pounds on hand at producers' plants at the beginning of that month and increments of 18,927,000 pounds produced and 982,000 pounds imported. Of this sum, 895,000 pounds was exported, leaving 82,807,000 pounds on the domestic market. The fact that 63,235,000 pounds was left in producers' hands at the end of that month indicated domestic consumption of 19,572,000 pounds.

Cumulative data for the first eight months of the current calendar year indicated 241,982,000 pounds of glycerine was available during that period, made up of 67,247,000 pounds on hand at producers' plants as of January 1, 1957, plus production of 158,884,000 pounds and imports adding up to 15,851,000 pounds. Exported material amounted to 6,391,000 pounds, leaving 235,591,000 pounds on the domestic market. Since producers' stocks had swelled to 71,333,000 pounds by the end of the period, apparent domestic consumption was 164,258,000 pounds.

For the first eight months in calendar 1956, available glycerine totaled 227,452,000 pounds, including producers' stocks as of January 1, 1956, of 51,977,000 pounds, production of 164,752 pounds and importation of 10,723,000 pounds. Available to the domestic market after subtraction of 7,128,000 pounds exported during the period was 220,324,000 pounds. Producers' stocks at the end of the period amounted to 63,235,000 pounds, indicating apparent domestic consumption of 157,089,000 pounds.

The world picture on crude glycerine was not too rosy. Prices for foreign soaplye were nominal, remained in the range 13½c. to 14c. per pound. Domestic material was traded along the east coast at 15c. per pound for soaplye, 16½c. per pound for saponification grade.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Production of hexamethylenetetramine petered out to 1,275,696 pounds during July of this year, the Tariff Commission reported. That was far and away the lowest figure reported to date in 1957 or all through 1956. By contrast, output amounted to 1,801,050 pounds during the month previous and 1,817,931 pounds during July, 1956. Aggregate output over the first seven months of the current calendar year added up to 14,859,312 pounds. Production over the like period in 1956 came to 17,538,225 pounds.

Isobutyl Acetate—Improved marketing practices have been paying off in terms of brisk activity in this market, industry sources said. Production has been geared to maintain producers' inventories at optimum level in light of current demand trends. Prices remained unchanged.

Isobutyl Alcohol—Trade sources reported increased interest in this material last week. A strong factor was more aggressive marketing, it was explained. Prices were steady at quotations of long standing. Supplies were maintained in good balance with rather lively demand.

Methanol—Demand has been seasonally stronger, but producers reported that their order books and inventory position indicated business was a bit slow for this

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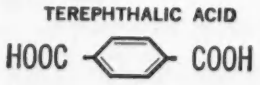

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Aliphatic Organics

time of year. For one thing, direct government buying to date in the current calendar year was slower than it had been up to the same point a year ago.

Production capacity has been substantially augmented during the past year or so. Another important factor in the market picture was expansion of some competitive chemicals. For the present, supplies were generally abundant. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Molasses—As of noon last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, most transactions on blackstrap at New Orleans were consummated at 11½c. per gallon, representing a technical decline of ½c. per gallon from the low of the week previous. With respect to most sales, however, the decline was even greater, since most trading in the week previous was quoted at prices intermediate in the range 12c. to 13c. per gallon. The range for the week ending last Tuesday was 11½c. to 12c. per gallon.

The New Orleans picture was representative of that at most southern port terminals and midwestern feed mixing centers, where the price decline generally amounted to ½c. to 1c. per gallon. Demand in these areas was generally slow. Supplies were ample.

In common with most east and west coast marketing points, New York's market was unchanged. The prices there remained at 21c. per gallon.

Harvest of the Louisiana sugar cane crop was progressing after a late start but had not quite caught up to that of last year. As of November 2, a total of 1,326,963 tons of cane had been harvested, compared with 1,371,221 tons harvested by the same date a year ago, according to reports from Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization Service. Raw sugar produced up to November 2 amounted to 83,423 short tons, compared with 102,049 short tons produced as of the same date last year.

Producer price for 71 cars of blackstrap molasses was 11.0c. on November 12, according to Louisiana Sugar Exchange.

Oxalic Acid — Production was slashed down to 1,102,633 pounds during July of this year, the Tariff Commission reported, as compared to 1,950,461 pounds produced in the months previous and 1,883,882 pounds turned out during July, 1956. Aggregate output over the first seven calendar months of this year was 12,543,368 pounds. By contrast, production over the like period in 1956 added up to 13,977,596 pounds.

Propylene Glycol — Some 8,140,525 pounds of propylene glycol was produced during July of this year, the Tariff Commission said. That's the highest monthly production figure given out by the commission since it announced output of 8,159,344 pounds during September, 1956. The more recent figure brought to 28,402,517 pounds the aggregate produced in the four of the first seven months of calendar 1957 for which figures were made available. Data for January, March and May were withheld.

In the first seven months of 1956, some 17,090,111 pounds of propylene glycol was reported produced. In that year, data were withheld for April, May, June and July.

The commission withholds production statistics either in order to avoid revealing individual company data or because data available at the time of publication are considered to be not representative of total output.

Trichloroethylene — Production during July of this year amounted to 23,840,545 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. Output was 25,449,401 pounds during the month previous and 21,824,536 pounds during July, 1956. Cumulative production over the first seven calendar months of this year added up to 183,706,879 pounds. Over the like period in 1956, the industry rolled up production amounting to 197,204,167 pounds.

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RUBBER CHEMICALS MANAGER: Dr. J. G. Affleck, named manager of the rubber chemicals department in American Cyanamid Company's organic chemicals division, New York.

Company, New York, was elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the API. He succeeded Jake L. Hamon, an independent producer, of Dallas, Tex.

Frank M. Porter, president of Fain-Porter Drilling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., was re-elected president of the institute.

C. E. Spahr, vice-president of transportation, Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Cleveland, Ohio, was elected API vice-president for transportation succeeding Frank O. Prior, president of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago.

Other vice-presidents re-elected were: D. L. Connelly, of Warren Petroleum Corp,. Houston, Tex., API vice-president for production; H. W. Ferguson, of Humble Oil and Refining Company, Houston, Tex., API vice-president for refining; Dwight T. Colley, of Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, API vice-president for marketing.

Also, B. B. Jennings, chairman of the board of Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York, was re-elected treasurer, and Willard M. Wilson, assistant director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee, New York, was elected secretary, succeeding Lacey Walker, who retired earlier this year.

Five Countries May Modify Tariff Concessions to U.S.

Five countries—Canada, Ceylon, Finland, Greece and the Union of South Africa—are planning to modify or withdraw tariff concessions granted to certain United States exports.

The State department has asked interested parties to suggest compensatory concessions on other products we should ask in return for our acceptance of the modifications.

Among the items on which concessions granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are proposed to be modified are certatin primary zinc and zinc products imported by Canada, nylon piece goods by Ceylon, soybeans, soybean oil, and lard by Finland, and certain leather by Greece.

Oilmen Told

—Continued from page 7

challenge. In the few cases where management did tackle an economic problem in print, it has done so in such a ladylike and restrained manner as to lack much of the force found in the union approach.

Mr. Foy chided management for apparently restraining its dignity. The audience it wishes to reach, he pointed out, understands toe-to-toe slugging much better.

He said that because of the large scope of the oil industry operations, oil companies more often than not find themselves as the sole, or at least by far the principal, economic factor in the communities where they have operations. He asked what more logical reason could there be than to start communications programs with employees.

"If your refinery workers, your riggers, your pipe-line builders—yes, even your filling station operators — don't know what's going on in the industry and believe company management lives in an ivory tower, then I don't see how people can avoid agreeing with the critics of your industry," he said.

Natural Gas Legislation

Sen. Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma, speaking before API at the Conrad Hilton, called for an amendment to the natural gas act in 1958.

It was never the intent of congress, he said, that the cold, dead hand of federal control be used to shackle either the production, or producers, of oil and gas in a free America.

He said that the depletion factor provided in the Internal Revenue Code for more than a quarter of a century will be under attack again next year.

Every effort should be made to nullify this attack, he urged, and, if the truth is adequately presented and fairly considered, the attack will be repelled.

M. E. Spaght told API that the institute's fundamental research program was one of the biggest "bargains in brains" ever developed by any industry.

Mr. Spaght is executive vice-president of Shell Oil Company, New York, and vice-chairman of the research committee of the board of directors.

He addressed a panel discussion on research headed by Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the research committee of the board of directors; and chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago.

Mr. Wilson delivered the opening remarks at a group session on the first day of the API's meeting.

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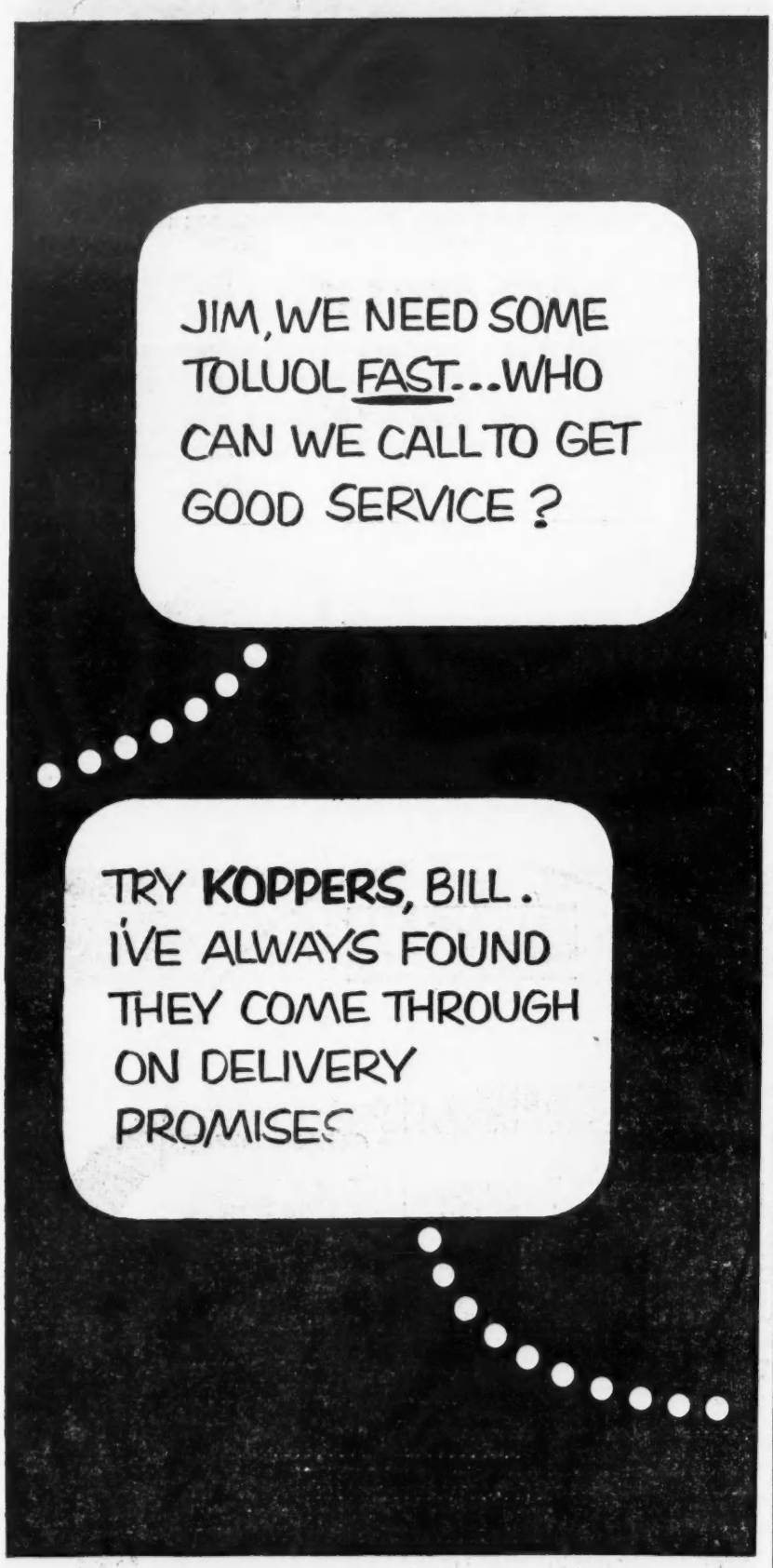
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Coal Chemicals

Market conditions for light oils were essentially unchanged last week. Benzene and xylene have become increasingly free and toluene inventories at producing plants have been a problem for many months. Steel production was off and estimated cokeoven output for last week reached a low for the year. However, trade sourcess again pointed to the slackened business pace overall as indicative of what was happening in aromatic and other chemicals markets.

A pyridine derivative, isocinchomeronic acid, which finds use as a pharmaceutical intermediate was reduced $1 per pound across the schedule last week. No other price shifts were noted in aromatic chemicals markets.

Sources reported that declines in phenol exports this year were largely the result of increased capacity and more attractive price at overseas points. Price on both USP and natural phenol remained unchanged. With the recycling of cokeovens, yields of natural phenol have been correspondingly greater it was said. Some tar distillers have reported moving increased amounts of natural phenol during the past few weeks. Other natural tar acids were moving in routine volume. Some sources felt there had been a moderate upturn in cresols and cresylic acid during the past several weeks but were uncertain as to the extent of the change.

Phthalic anhydride withdrawals were steady. Exports in the first eight months of the year are up approximately ten million pounds over the comparable period last year. Isophthalic acid and phthalic anhydride continue to compete in the alkyds market but sources pointed out that the acid would have a long way to go to make significant inroads in this major phthalic outlet. Production of phthalic anhydride continues to outrun last year's eight month total by roughly five million pounds.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended November 10 would amount to 77.5 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,984,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,996,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,070,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,466,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 16, 1956
118.19	118.19	118.19	115.56

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Benzene remains freely available. Recycling of cokeovens has reduced light oils yields but inventories remain a problem to cokeoven operators. However, it was pointed out that benzene demand has held up relatively well as was the case with toluene and xylene. Bureau of Mines figures indicate that production of nitration grade benzene in September was approximately 400,000 gallons more than in the same month last year while sales amounted to 1.2 million gallons less and stocks had mounted by 2.3 million gallons more in September of this year over the same month last year. Production of industrial pure benzene was 200,000 gallons more this September than last while 100,000 gallons less was sold and stocks were 200,000 gallons in excess of the September figure for last year.

Coaltar—Bureau of Mines figures indicate that production of crude coaltar during the month of September amounted to 74,318,533 gallons as against 75,461,282 in the previous month and 72,585,800 in September of last year. Production in the first nine months of this year was 667,414,925 gallons as compared to 606,489,300 in the comparable period for last year.

Sales of crude coaltar in September amounted to 35,392,934 gallons as against 35,850,000 in the same month last year and 36,474,766 in August of this year. Sales total for the nine months period was 313,300,519 gallons and 306,625,800 in the like period for last year.

Stocks in September were 32,467,552 gallons as against 32,687,986 in the month previous and 31,443,295 in the comparable month one year ago. Price was unchanged from last report. Market conditions were substantially unchanged according to trade reports of last week.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending November 10, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	771,889
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	32,867,551
Benzene	gals.	2,938,159
Coaltar	gals.	14,441,802
Creosote	gals.	560,242
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,124,907
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	11,204
Toluene	gals.	647,391
Xylene	gals.	186,747

Creosote — Demand continued largely routine. Replacement of railroad ties over the summer was at a moderate pace, it was said. A recent report indicates that the country continues to maintain its position as the second largest exporter of railroad ties. US foreign shipments of crossties in 1956 totaled 76 million board feet as against 80 million board feet in the previous year. For the first eight months of this year, shipments totaled 49 million board feet as against 51 million board feet in the comparable period for last year. The slight decline in shipments of crossties was felt to have been the result of sharply increased ocean freight rates, shortages in cargo space and economy moves in some overseas markets. Treatment of poles and pilings as well as outlets to the growing highway program accounted for additional gallonage. Sources felt that sales of creosote this year were comparable to last year when an estimated 152.6 million gallons of creosote went to use for wood preservation.

Phenol—Price was steady and unchanged from last report. USP material was increased October 1 by ¼c. per pound across the board in order to allay increased railway freight costs which went in effect in the latter part of August. Exports continued to lag considerably behind last year. For the first eight months of the year, approximately 16.4 million pounds less phenol was exported than was the case in the comparable period in 1956. Trade sources stated that increased capacity plus more attractive prices at overseas points were responsible for the decline in exports of phenol this year. Natural phenol continued to move in good volume. It was pointed out that with cokeoven cycles being slowed, yields of natural phenol are greater thus making for a more intensive selling program by cokeoven operators in an effort to move their output. Natural phenol remains unchanged in price according to trade reports of last week.

Toluene—Production of nitration toluene in September amounted to 2,765,353 gallons as compared to 2,529,300 gallons in the comparable month last year. Sales in September of this year were 1,962,698 gallons as against 2,481,800 gallons during the month last year. Stocks this September were 3,098,396 gallons and 2,481,800 gallons in the same month last year. Sources continued to emphasize the fact that demand for toluene has been fair during the current year. Material has continued to move in good volume, but the general slowdown in business conditions has led to a buildup in toluene inventories over many months. Inventories were not substantially reduced as a result of the price reduction on cokeoven material to 29½c. per gallon this past summer. The reduction was a result of increased competitive pressure from petroleum sources. Toluene exports continued on the increase, it was said.

Xylene — Production from cokeoven sources, tar distillers and petroleum sources totaled 11,036,085 gallons in August of this year as against 11,140,659 gal-

Coal Chemicals

ons in July. Xylene remained on the ree side of balance. Inventory readjustents by consumers in this market as well s in other light oils markets had led to he current ready availability of xylene.

Intermediates

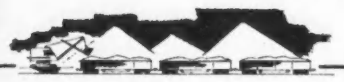
2,6,DBPC—Producers were well able to are for current trade needs, according to eports from reliable sources. With additional p-cresol units having come on ream this year and more expected in 958, there was little likelihood of a recurence of the raw materials shortage which eset the industry in previous years. Technical material, used as a gum inhibitor in asoline, was listed at 86c. per pound in ankcars while food grade material ranged from $1.20-$1.24 per pound according to quantity. Price of feed grade to vitamin feed distributors was $1.05 in carload and truckload.

Isocinchomeronic Acid—This new pyridine derivative was reduced $1 per pound across the board last week. In 250 pound lots, current price is $3.25 per pound while 40 pound lots are $4.25 per pound and in 8 pound lots, listing is $4.75 per pound. Prices are f.o.b., works; terms, net thirty days. Primary use was said to be as an intermediate in the production of pharmaceuticals. The material has also exhibited some fungicidal properties.

Phthalic Anhydride—Trading continued largely routine last week. Price was unchanged from levels long established in the trade. Reports indicate that there has been some continued competition by isophthalic acid with phthalic anhydride in the alkyds resins market. However, it was pointed out that isophthalic is still a comparatively new product and would have a long way to go to make significant inroads in the resins market. Phthalic continues to be readily available and was moving in good quantities for established end uses. Production continues to outrun last year and expansion by major producers in the industry has assured consumers of adequate stocks for current and long term needs.

Salicylic Acid—Crude market was dull and listless. Movement to the dyestuff industry was routine. Trade sources indicated that demand for USP salicylic acid was balanced with supply. The current good demand for medicinal salicylates has had some beneficial effects in the latter market.

Styrene Monomer—Production for the first eight months of this year outran last year's total for the comparable period by approximately 31 million pounds. Supplies were plentiful and demand well maintained, according to trade reports from reliable sources. Producers were moving styrene in good volume. Output of polymer grade, although small in comparison to volume for use in the rubber industry, was showing good tone and should show continued improvement as makers of plastic novelties and toys take added quantities in preparation for the holiday season. The marketing of new car models was felt by some to have proven a good lift for rubbermakers styrene.



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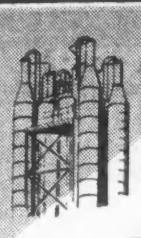

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Textile Industry Seen Leaning on Chemicals

—Continued from page 7

oped, but the tempo of work on anti-static finishes indicates that the static problem will be eliminated, he went on.

New fiber lubricants based on petrochemical products now make possible controlled variations in lubricant properties so that desired fiber processing characteristics can be obtained. In addition, since they are water-soluble, these lubricants are easily removed and minimize dyeing problems.

New chemicals that are being used and evaluated as complete or partial replacements for starch as a warp size are carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol and high-molecular-weight polymers of ethylene oxide. Although starch is low in cost and effective in warp sizing cotton, it has a number of disadvantages: It is variable in properties; does not age well; must be removed from woven goods by enzymatic degradation; is inadequate as a warp size for many synthetic yarns; and is a major source of stream pollution because of its high biological oxygen demand, Mr. Berger observed.

"Polyox" Resins Described

The newest chemicals in the warp size field, the high-molecular-weight polymers of ethylene oxide, were developed by Union Carbide Chemicals Company. These water-soluble resins, marketed under the trade-mark "Polyox," have an unusual combination of properties. "Polyox" resins are also tough, extensible, thermoplastic materials which are excellent film formers, and which are completely water-soluble. They are available as white granular products which can be handled in conventional mill equipment under normal mill conditions, he said.

New developments like "Polyox" resins, Mr. Berger concluded, are attributable to increasing expenditures for research by the chemical industry, and increasing cooperation between consuming industries and chemical suppliers in research programs. With an intensive joint effort by the chemical and textile industries to s textile processing problems, the use textile processing chemicals is ente an era of rapid growth, he concluded

The ease of dyeing "Zefran"' in ble with other fibers was described by A Messer, of Dow Chemical Company's tile fibers research group.

In presenting Dow's latest developm of dyeing procedures for "Zefran" v wool and cotton, Mr. Messer said, " use of one dyebath in dyeing blends 'Zefran' and wool and 'Zefran' and ce losic fibers with fast as well as di colors is a new and challenging exp ence for a synthetic fiber."

Cosmetic Chemists

—Continued from page 7

the evening will be preceded with a d long program of technical discussi Following are the papers to be presen at the morning session:

"Some Aspects of Chelation in Cosm Products," Andrew J. Gard, Dow Che cal Company, Midland, Mich.

"The Lipid Assay of the Skin," How T. Torne, Erlton, Haddonfield, N. J.

"Studies on Enzymes in the Skin: Th Value as a Research Tool," Robert Griesemer, department of determatolo Massachusetts General Hospital, Bosto

"The Role of Survey Research in N Product Development," J. Steven Sto J. Steven Stock Research Company.

In the afternoon, these are the tech cal papers slated for presentation:

"Factors to Be Considered in the Pr ervation of Cosmetic Emulsions," Linw F. Tice and Martin Barr, Philadelp College of Pharmacy and Science.

"Aerosol Emulsion Systems," Paul Sanders, organic chemicals departme "Freon" products laboratory, E. I. duP de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

"Evaluating a Liquid Lanolin—a C Study," E. Allen Newcomb, Malstr Chemical Corporation, Newark, N. J.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The heavy demands which have engulfed aspirin makers continued in evidence last week. Sources pointed out that production capacity was entirely adequate but that the sudden influx of orders has made prompt shipment impossible. Producers were back ordering on regular bulk aspirin as well as special granulations. The surge demand was felt to have come about as a result of several factors. The normal seasonal upturn in demand was quite evident. This need was given further impetus by the outbreak of Asian influenza. Dealers who earlier had been undecided as to whether or not to stock aspirin and salicylates in anticipation of increased demand from flu sufferers had decided to climb on the bandwagon and were ordering in increased amounts.

No price changes were noted in drugs and fine chemicals markets last week. Last change in these markets was the downward revisions on benzoic acid and sodium benzoate of early this month.

Bulk antibiotics as well as finished products were moving in good volume. Stocks were adequate for penicillin as well as the mycins. Activity has been brisk for several weeks as pharmaceutical houses continued to step up production and marketing operations. Neomycin and bacitracin preparations were in good demand for use in topical ointments as well as nose drops and ophthalmic formulations.

Prices were steady and unchanged in the vitamins market with the exception of some soft spots in the feed industry. There were no changes in listings last week though, and sources indicated that the major B-vitamins as well as ascorbic acid were moving in heavy volume. Trade sources pointed out that despite a number of price reductions on vitamins this year production rates have been well maintained and vitamin products continued to move in increasing volume. Imports of ascorbic acid have tapered off since the recent price reduction, but sources were uncertain as to whether or not this was significant. It was felt more likely that imports had dwindled as a result of currently increased demand in Europe and Asia and more attractive price to be had in world markets.

Fluctuations in the price of silver bullion failed to have any effect in the silver salts market. Nitrate and cyanide remained unchanged and adequate for trade needs, it was said.

Antibiotics—No price shifts were noted in these markets last week as sources continued to report good demands for bulk penicillin as well as streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin. Last change in these markets occurred in February of this year. Neomycin and bacitracin preparations were moving in good volume to consumers for use in topical ointments, nose drops and ophthalmic formulations of various types. Price of neomycin sulfate was steady and unchanged at the levels established in early September when a 10c. per gram reduction brought the material to its present listing of 35c. per kilo in kilo lots. Stocks were adequate for the brisk demands encountered in the industry during the past several weeks.

Aspirin—Major producers continued to labor under the heavy pressure of the surge buying which was developed as a result of a normal increase in seasonal demand coupled with the impetus given that demand by the outbreak in Asian influenza. Consumers who were earlier undecided as to whether to stock aspirin against the possible increase in demand from flu sufferers had apparently decided to "climb on the bandwagon." Aspirin was tight and major producers were continuing to backorder. The situation was prevalent throughout the industry and both regular and special granulations were affected. It was pointed out that capacity was entirely adequate but that the sudden influx of orders had led to the current temporary delays.

Bromides—Withdrawals of sodium and potassium salts continued to be routine. Sources contacted last week felt that there may have been a slight seasonal upturn in demand but nothing of great significance. Certainly, it was said, nothing to compare with the surge buying which has developed for aspirin and some of the other medicinal salicylates. Bromide supplies were fully adequate for current trade needs. Prices were steady and unchanged from levels established in February of this year when bromides were advanced in price on an average of 2c.-5c. per pound. Trade sources were anticipating no further action pricewise in these markets.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 16, 1956
63.22	63.22	63.22	65.23

For Current Prices see Page 9

Cyclopropane—CP material listed at $48 for a two pound cylinder while a six ounce cylinder was quoted at $12. Deposits on the cylinders are required. USP cyclopropane listed at 40c. per gallon in 200 gallon lots while 100 gallon lots were 41c. and 40 gallon lots were 42c. per gallon.

Gelatin—A report of recent date indicates that the high purity gelatin required for photographic and pharmaceutical use is obtained by one producer through the use of special evaporating processes. A prepared gelatin solution is concentrated by a turbo-film processor at the rate of about 300 gallons per hour. In that time approximately 1,600 pounds of water are removed thus concentrating the gelatin content from 20 to about 60 percent. Since the solution is constantly in motion, any one particle is exposed to the heated walls of the processor for only an instant thus avoiding degradation. The hot, concentrated solution is chilled and extruded to a conveyer belt leading to a surface dryer. The final drying is said to reduce moisture content to 6-10 percent.

Production in September of all types of gelatin was 3,685,000 pounds as compared to 4,101,000 pounds in the previous month and 4,260,000 pounds in September of last year. Shipments during the month amounted to 4,158,000 pounds compared to 4,194,000 pounds in August and 4,103,000 pounds in September, 1956. End of month stocks in September were 14,330,000 pounds compared to 14,803,000 pounds in August and 12,100,000 pounds in September of last year.

Gluconates — Prices were steady and unchanged from the levels established late last month when a major producer initiated price advances which ranged from 2c-5c. per pound. Ammonium, calcium and ferrous gluconates were advanced 2c. per pound at that time while magnesium gluconate was upped 3c., manganous gluconate 4c. and copper and potassium gluconate 5c. per pound. The increase on sodium gluconate amounted to 4c. while technical sodium gluconate was hiked 2¾c. per pound. The increases were felt to be necessary as a result of advances in raw materials costs as well as accumulating costs in production, handling and freight. Current withdrawals were proceeding at a routine pace. Sources felt that the market for calcium gluconate as well as potassium and sodium gluconates had shown good tone over the past year.

Monosodium Glutamate — Carload in drums price was $1.12 per pound while listing for l.c.l. quantities was $1.15 per pound. Stocks were plentiful and demand seasonally active. Material continued to move in good volume to consumers in the food industry. Pharmaceutical outlet was considerably smaller but trade sources felt that there was a growing use for MSG in pharmaceutical preparations where its flavor enhancing properties can be fully utilized. Trade sources anticipated no further price revisions in this market.

Polymyxin—Price long established in the industry remained unchanged last week. Use of this material has been limited in comparison to some of the other antibiotics. Sources pointed out that its unique value lies in the fact that it is bactericidal to most gram-negative bacilli, including pseudomonas aeruginosa, an organism generally resistant to known antibiotic and chemotherapeutic agents.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Prolonged topical application, according to the literature, has proven quite safe since absorption is minute. The use of polymyxin in combination with other antibiotics not commonly used internally such as bacitracin and neomycin in topical ointments, nose drops, etc., has been fairly widespread, it was said. In this way too, it was pointed out, other broad spectrum antibiotics which patients could develop sensitivity to, through absorption, are retained for internal use. Although oral and parenteral use of polymyxin is rare it was termed life-saving in certain types of infection.

Quinine Sulfate—Dealers have reported encountering increasingly good demands over the past several weeks as use in pharmaceuticals has been stepped up in preparation for the heavy cold season just ahead. Some sources were in a well sold up position, it was said. Price was firm and unchanged from previous report.

Reserpine—Reports of recent weeks indicate that the price of this alkaloid has weakened again and that the $1.50 per gram level could be shaded. Sources were of the opinion that new tranquilizer products coming on the market are apt to contain other alkaloids of rauwolfia or phenothiazine derivatives. However, established reserpine preparations continue to find widespread use in the treatment of hypertension, tachycardia and emotional disorders. Supplies were adequate for current trade requirements.

Salicylic Acid—Some sources reported they were "squeezing by" so far as supplies of USP material were concerned. Other major producers were satisfied that stocks were balanced with demand. The current surge buying which has engulfed aspirin and salicylates makers was felt to be a result of a number of factors. Increased seasonal demand was partially the cause. Another important factor was the apparent decision of consumers to build stocks as a result of the widespread influenza outbreak. Aspirin remained hardest hit from the supply depletion standpoint but even there, trade sources did not regard the situation as critical by any means. Production capacity was entirely adequate, it was said.

Salol—NF granular material list $1.20 per pound while powder is $1.4 technical salol, 83c. per pound. Pric effect since February of this year ar changed. Demand for pharmaceutica terial was very good as was the cas

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salicylates and medicinals which go cold preventive products.

ver Salts—Slight price fluctuations in price of bullion early in the week not reflected in prices of silver salts. r nitrate and silver cyanide remained anged in price from previous report. view of production reports from the ff Commission indicated output for through August of this year totaled 0 ounces as against 16,464 ounces in comparable period last year. Stocks adequate, demand routine.

tamins — Price structure remained and unchanged with the exception of soft spots, most notably, niacin. List- were unchanged though from previ- reports, the last change in these mar- having been the $2 per kilo drop for rbic acid which occurred in late Sep- ber of this year. Vitamins, in general, meeting with good demand as a re- of the substantial upward trend which lops in the pharmaceutical industry ng the fall and early winter months. le sources contacted pointed out that ite a number of price declines on the r vitamins, production levels have well maintained and bulk as well as hed vitamin products continue to e in increasing volume. Imports of rbic acid have tapered off, but indus- sources were uncertain if this was a lt of the recent price decline or the that ascorbic is currently command- a good price in Europe and Asia.

tanicals

uying remained spotty in crude anical drugs markets, according to orts from sources here last week. pite the largest crop harvest in sev- years, dealers in domestic botanical gs felt that volume thus far to the rmaceutical industry left something e desired. High prices paid collec- at primary centers this year made ertain that on the majority of items sumers were facing increased re- cement costs. An exception was lia herb which continued the down- d price trend which has seen it ve from the $1.50 per pound level winter to the current range of 55 ts to 60 cents. Operating costs have tinued to increase this year but the nber of price shifts have been rela- ly few which, it was said, would in- ate the handling of crude drugs on loser margin. It was pointed out that s trend has become increasingly evi- t in the past few years.

ecac Root—Buying interest lagged in absence of any substantial quantities quality material being offered in this ket. Prices remained at the high ls which have been attained in recent ks. Dealers here expected no sub- tial alleviation in the situation in the seeable future.

obelia Herb—Stocks were fully ade- te for consumer requirements accord- to reports from trade sources here last k. The plentiful supply on this item said to have come as welcome relief dealers and consumers alike as light ply and high prices have plagued the stry during the past few seasons. How- r, it was pointed out that interest has developed as might have been ex- ted. Dealers were uncertain as to the son for the lack of interest shown by sumers thus far. Reports indicate that rent price had weakened somewhat m previous report to a level of 55c. to per pound.

Bids Wanted

esiccant, indefinite quantity, activated, bagged, D-3464 B, Bid No. 43, Nov. 25, N. Y. Chem. curement Div., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

ethyl ether, indefinite quantity, tech. "C," JanE-199. Bid No. 44, Nov. 22, N. Y. Chem. curement Div., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.; 000 lbs. quantity-delivered to Scotia, N. Y., grade C, spec. JanE-199-2, Bid No. 174-33, 27, Supply Div., Naval Powder Factory, In- Head, Md.

ydrogen peroxide, 4,000 gals., type 1, as per ., Bid No. L-9075, Nov. 22, Procurement Div., isory Com. for Aeronautics, Langley Field, Va.

agnesium silicate, 15 tons, dry fibrous, natural, No. T-1022040, Nov. 20, N. Y. City Dept. of chase, (Open Market Bids), Municipal Bldg., Y. 7, N. Y.

itric acid, 3,600,000 lbs. in govt. owned tank- , 60% HNo-3, as spec., Bid No. 381-10C, Dec. rocurement Div., Atomic Energy Comm., Au- ta, Ga.

aint, 3,200 gals. floor and deck enamel, spec. 7, 575 gals. flat paint, Bid No. 3664, Nov. 22, 0 gals. white traffic paint, 1,225 gals. re- flecterized traffic paint, Bid No. 3666, Nov. 25, Gen. Services Admin., 49 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif.; enamel synthetic thinner, spec. T-306, contract bid, Bid No. 497, Dec. 3, Gen. Services Adm., P.O.B. 1315, Fort Worth, Tex.; 150 gals. dark grey concrete floor enamel, 150 gals. heat resistant grey enamel, 900 gals. oil paint, 300 gals. oil white paint, fire retardant paint, 18 items, Bid No. 33, Dec. 5, Purchasing Div., Tyndall AFB, Fla.; pigments in oil, burnt sienna, burnt umber, light chrome green, chrome yellow, blues, etc., spec., Bid No. 59353, Nov. 21, Gen. Services Admin., 2306 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City 10, Mo.; 1,040 gals. floor and deck gray enamel, spec. TE-487, Bid No. RIT-41072, Nov. 25, Gen. Services Admin., 7th & D Sts. S. W., Washington 25, D. C.; oil stains, varnish, various items, Bid No. 1162, Nov. 22, Gen. Services Adm., 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.; 516 qts. interior gloss white enamel, 828 gals. floor deck gray enamel, 400 gals. white latex base paint, Bid No. 43509 CS-4, Nov. 21, Gen. Services Adm., 50 Seventh St., Atlanta 4, Ga.; 400 gals. clear brushing lacquer, pigments, paste, primers, Bid No. 839 ZA, Nov. 29, Procurement Div., Panama Canal Co., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.; 3,000 lbs. cold water dry paint, pigments, spirits, Bid No. T-1017021, Nov. 20, 6,300 lbs. alkyd resin solution, Bid No. T-1010026, Nov. 20, 100 gals. red deck coating marine paint, 20 gals. paint thinner, Bid T-1022084, Nov. 30, 72 gals. enamel thinner, Bid T-1011031, Nov. 30, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, (Open Market Bids), Municipal Bldg., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Phenol, contract, Nov. 21, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Contract Bids, Municipal Bldg., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Rock Salt, 7,440 100-lb. containers, type 1-2, spec. S-550, Bid No. 3475, Nov. 26, Gen. Services Adm., 49 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif.

Thiamine hydrochloride, tabs., Bid. No. A-131, Nov. 19, Procurement Div., Vets Adm., Washington 25, D. C.

Toluene, 43,800 gals., tech., Bid No. 78, Nov. 26, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

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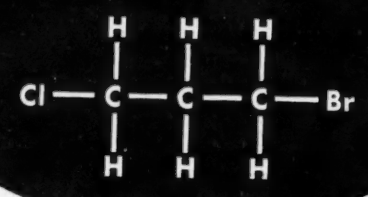

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ALOE—100 cs, J Lyons, Oranjestad
ALTHEA ROOT—16 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE—15 cs, Vandergrift Forwarding Co, Southampton
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—100 dms, Mohegan International Corp, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—19 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
5 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
74 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
35 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
55 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
37 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
64 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—65 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
250 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Callao
ANTIMONY—150 cs, Ore & Chemical Corp, Genoa
27 dms, C P Hull Co, Hull
20 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
125 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
355 bgs, Port Sudan
1,284 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,600 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BARBASCO ROOT—82 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
478 bls, Irving Trust Co, Callao
BEESWAX—90 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Djibouti
275 blks, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Assab
101 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Assab
63 bgs, J H Schroder, Tangier
148 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, San Antonio
29 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Jacmel
41 bgs, Tampico
BELLADONNA LEAVES—400 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
BERGAMOT OIL—34 hf cs, Messina
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BRONZE POWDER—10 cs, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
BUTANEDIOL—5 dms, Vineland Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CALENDULA FLOWERS—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Kobe
CAMPHORIC ACID, SYNTHETIC—3 kgs, Polychemical International Corp, Middlesbrough
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
50 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
225 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON FERRO-MANGANESE—127 dms, D C Andrews, Kobe
CARBROMAL—2 kgs, Middlesbrough
CARNAUBA WAX—24 bgs, M Hassel & Co, Fortaleza
44 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
111 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
CASEIN—218 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
220 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bergen
350 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—292 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Saigon
751 bls, Archibald & Kendall, Saigon
167 bls, Marine Clearing House, Saigon
950 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—600 tons, Brazilian Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
250 tons, Recife
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,013 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHICORY ROOT—50 bls, Meer Corp, Antwerp
CHLOROACETIC ACID, MONO—433 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Doran & Schmiedel, Hong Kong
60 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
25 dms, Kane Import Corp, Hong Kong
10 dms, P H Petry, Hong Kong
35 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Keelung
COALTAR ACIDS—2 dms, J M Rodgers Co, Hull
COALTAR CREOSOTE—87 dms, J M Rodgers Co, Hull
COALTAR DYES—14 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
20 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
11 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
20 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Genoa
13 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
10 dms, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—370 tons, Garnac Grain Co, Manila
314 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COD OIL—100 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
COD LIVERS—773 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—110 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
COPAL GUM—36 bkts, Haeuser Shellac Co, Sourabaya
86 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Sourabaya
117 bkts, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Sourabaya
59 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Sourabaya
200 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Sourabaya
84 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
48 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Antwerp
48 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
COPPER OXIDE—20 dms, Hamburg
CORIANDER SEED—334 bgs, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—1,220 bgs, Rotterdam
CORNMINT OIL—2 dms, Union Inland Freight, Hong Kong
CREAM OF TARTAR—50 bbls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Barcelona
454 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
726 bgs, Lenhardt & Brush, London
CRESYLIC ACID—23 tons, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Beirut
220 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Beirut
200 lbs, Kellys American Ltd, Beirut
200 bgs, Tana Trading Corp, Kishahr
500 bgs, Kishahr
DEXTRIN—593 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Paisely Products, Rotterdam
719 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—800 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ELDER FLOWERS—20 bls, Max Van Pels, Rijeka
20 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
FENNEL SEED—15 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rijeka
FENUGREEK SEED—210 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—133,491 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
53,846 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
111,372 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
108,638 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
98,125 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
109,131 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
116,704 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
101,798 bbls, Hess Inc, San Lorenzo
69,736 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
FURFURAL—870 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GELATIN—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
GENTIAN ROOT—200 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
GERMANIUM OXIDE—161 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GLUE—153 dms, Corbett & Co, Marseille
815 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
50 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
GLUE STOCK—99 bls, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Havana
GLYCERINE—82 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GYPSUM—400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Middlesbrough
GYPSUM, CRUDE—20,632 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—36 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
IPECAC ROOT—12 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cartagena
IRON BLUE—16 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
JUNIPER BERRIES—310 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
KELP—112 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bergen
LACTALBUMIN—220 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
LAVANDIN OIL—184 dms, Marseille
LEMON OIL—4 dms, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
25 dms, Nordo Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
LICORICE ROOT—4 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Beirut
LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
LINDEN FLOWERS—60 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
10 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Rijeka
LITHARGE—264 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER EXTRACT—20 kgs, Kaufmann Co, Vera Cruz
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
MACE—14 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sourabaya
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—60 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—1,400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Beira
1,322 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Biera
MARJORAM LEAVES—177 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Marseille
MASTIC GUM—5 cs, P Glaros, Piraeus
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MOLLE SEED—60 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Guayaquil
MONTAN WAX—44 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
MOSS—100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Havre
50 bls, Meer Corp, Havre
MUSTARD SEED—250 bgs, C Gulden, Assab
MYRISTIC ACID—115 dms, Armour & Co, Manchester
NAPHTHALENE—1,948 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
1,451 bgs, J N Forker, Rotterdam
1,315 bgs, J N Forker, London
OLIVE OIL—20 dms, Inaternational Expeditors, Piraeus
52 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Piraeus
338 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Piraeus
26 dms, Import Oil Co, Piraeus
77 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Piraeus
26 dms, Lionelli Packing Co, Piraeus
104 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Piraeus
104 dms, Poneil Packing Co, Piraeus
25 dms, Alberti Import & Export Co, Piraeus
263 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Barcelona
25 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
52 dms, J H Schroeder, Barcelona
52 dms, Barcelona
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—30 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, Daarnhower & Co, Singapore
192 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Colombo
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—64 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
50 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Kingston
50 bgs, E Lingeman, Yokohama
278 bgs, Mombasa
PEPPER, WHITE—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
235 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—255,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
101,973 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
138,978 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, LaSalina
262,917 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
107,444 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—1 dm, D W Hutchinson & Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—150 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama

PYSEED—100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Rotterdam
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
50 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
ASSIUM SILICATE—307 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
SSIAN BLUE—45 dms, Rotterdam
ETHRUM FLOWERS—300 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
ETHRUM ROOTS—40 bgs, Meer Corp, Casablanca
BRACHO EXTRACT—3.040 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
NIDINE SULFATE—15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
NINE BISULFATE—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
E STARCH—130 bgs, Rotterdam
E OIL—2 cs, Farmers Chemical Co, Rijeka
DALWOOD OIL—10 cs, Agriscent Corp, Cochin
ONIN—19 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
AME SEED—6 bgs, W L Willner Co, Massawa
LLAC—50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
37 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
IUM ALGINATE—100 kgs, Fried & Co, Havre

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SODIUM PHOSPHOCASEINATE—115 bgs, Certified Protein Co, Rotterdam
SOLVENT NAPHTHA—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
STARCH—20 bgs, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA—176 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
916 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Itajai
500 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—60 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
TANKA BEANS—23 bbls, Machado & Co, La Guaria
TRAGACANTH GUM—32 cs, S S Bahary, Khorramshahr
33 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—152 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
200 dms, Venice
TUNG OIL—3 dms, Singapore
TURMERIC—112 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—240 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
1,400 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T H Deutz, Antwerp
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—79 cs, L A Champon & Co, Djibouti
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Givaudan Corp, Singapore
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,066 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
905 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
WHITING—1,620 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WITHERITE—224 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Middlesbrough
YLANG YLANG OIL—9 dms, L A Champon & Co, Djibouti
ZINC CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Los Angeles

ANNATTO SEED—29 cs, Marcel Calvet, Callao
ANTIMONY OXIDE—150 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
6,800 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
640 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—172 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Gonzales & Blanco, Colombo
COPRA—326 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
1,167 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—4,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
17,920 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
5,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Manila
2,285 bgs, Manila
CUMIN SEED—185 bgs, Overseas Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Yokohama
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, H V Noobaar & Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Djakarta
60 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
210 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
90 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
105 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—35 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—171,444 bbls, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
17,181 tons, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,464 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,120 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
200 bgs, Toftman Corp, Bangkok
200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
ZINC OXIDE—119 bgs, Firestone Corp, Manchester

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Owens Glass Co, Lourenco Marques
700 bgs, Ehret Magnesia Co, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Santos
COCONUT OIL—336 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
FISHLIVER OIL—30 dms, Hanover Bank, Yokohama

—Continued on page 66

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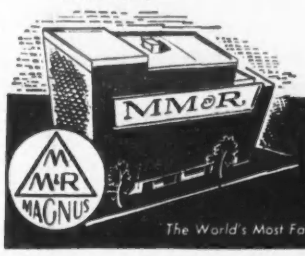

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Movement was still somewhat limited in this market last week with ve few declining prices noted while the majority of seeds and spice shifts appear to be in the ascent. Cedarwood softened on spot slightly at the beginning the week, though dealers all concurred that this is a swiftly growing mark with interest rising in it from many sources. The Haitian oils, including amyr and vetiver, strengthened and grew tight in supply atop the political situation and weather conditions in the source island. Producers upping of chenopodium oil prices to dealers brought a swift upward movement to spot with the material selling at an inside quote of about $6 per pound or about $1.35 per pound more than had been previously quoted. Citronella softened in both Ceylon and Formosan positions last week. Formosan has been slipping in shipping and spot quotes for a number of weeks now. Peppermint, under the constant pressures of growing newcrop stocks, softened further on spot. Spearmint also has an easy tone to it.

One source here in the seeds and spices market noted that the market tried to do better on the strength of reports that the malabar crop would again be delayed and as a result India raised its asking prices on November shipment by four percent. However, a lull in grinder activity coupled with somewhat lower prices received from Singapore for Lampong black pepper arrested the activity in the spot market and at the end of the week prices receded again to the levels of the preceding week. Muntok white pepper was in better demand during the week but total volume was insufficient to create any appreciable change in values.

Cloves attracted some buying after Madagascar announced that a floor price of 35 cents f.o.b. had been established, this being equivalent to 44 cents on an ex-dock guaranteed to pass basis. Spot is still available at 41 cents. Small crop reports of Cochin ginger and Alleppey turmeric focused attention on the low-priced spot lots still available in New York and several consumers took the opportunity to replenish inventories, as long as prices were below replacement levels. Several transactions also took place in African and Jamaica ginger. Mace attracted better interest as buyers began to realize that it was undervalued in relation to nutmegs.

A late Autumn report from the London spot market has noted that that market appeared to be steadying and the general downward drift of prices has been halted. There is a much firmer tone which has given shippers confidence, and a number of oils were being quoted higher for shipment, in some cases above the spot ruling price in London, but this position cannot prevail for long and some general marking up of price may be looked for.

There was a good inquiry for aniseed and eucalyptus oils with fair quantities of business being done. Bois de rose was also active at unchanged prices. The citronella oils, the report said, all showed a firmer tendency but the increase in price was, at that time, small. Madagascar clove oil was cheaper, the reduction in price was only partly due to the alteration in the franc, but, mainly because of falling demand. Geranium bourbon was again quoted, showing a slightly lower figure but stocks in London were said to be small. First indications from Sicily were that this year's crop of lemon oil would be substantially lower than last and also below the usual average with shippers looking for higher prices.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Padang Vera, recond., 'B,' ¼c. per lb.
'C,' ¼c. per lb.
Korintje, 'B,' ¼c. per lb.
'C,' ¼c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Mustardseed, Danish, ¼c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Sesameseed, Nicaraguan, hulled, 1½c. per lb.
Natural, ½c. per lb.
Salvadorian, ½c. per lb.
Chenopodium oil, $1.35 per lb.
Sage oil, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Ginger, Sierra Leone, 1c. per lb.
Cedarwood oil, 5c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Formosan, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, 40c. per lb.
Redistilled, 35c. per lb.
Hydroxy citronellal, 50c. per lb.
Thyme, red., 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 16, 1956
152.41	152.35	148.41	142.31

For Current Prices See Page **9**

Essential Oils

Amyris—This material is pretty much in the same position as that of the other haitian oils, i.e., political upheaval coupled with the rains have limited production and made inroads into supply conditions. No immediate solution to the situation is available; however, in the light of economic conditions in that island, it is felt that what authority there is there will be marshalled to stabilize the production and supply picture.

Bois De Rose—Though prices have le eled off somewhat for this South Amer can essentials oil, one source here reporte last week, general conditions that ha marked its path for some time continue to plague the item on both spot as well a at source. The present leveling off is a tributed to a number of factors. Primar is that it has, through the influx of Peru vian quality oil, reached a new low o spot quotation, and also, some little basi interest has kept the material movin However, the excesses of production cor tinue to load the market with materia from both Brazilian and Peruvian port The former material remained slightl aloof in price from the Peruvian. How ever, there is little question that muc of the surplus Brazilian stuff is bein drained at lesser prices, through Peru vian ports. This, of course, is an old stor told many times, and there is no expectan cy at this level of the market for an shift at this time or at any time in th immediate future.

Cedarwood—This material softened o spot last week, sources here reported. is presently being quoted at a range c 55c. to 58c. per pound or 5c. per poun less than had been previously quote Also, it was noted, the material is bein shaded in some areas down to a level o about 51c. However, the underlying posi tion of the cedarwood oil market re mains one of some developing strength This is attributed to the awakening in terest in and resultant demand for th material by fragrance and soap manufac turers. According to most dealers, thi is a market that can be expected to con tinue to develop in a healthy manner.

Chenopodium — Organized firming o position at Southern source, dealers her reported, has brought a sudden reversa in the quotation level of this oil (worm seed). Initially, and for the past months the material has been reported softenin on spot. Now, dealers here noted, pro ducers, claiming a reflection of limite crop and resultant poor yield of oil, hav brought the prices up sharply from a pre vious $4.65 per pound to a $6 per pound inside listing. As to whether this price will stand on spot remains to be seen in the light of the limited demand condition that have prevailed. However, there is no question of spot dealers slipping beneath the elevated shipping price which is not far below their own spot quotations. As to whether producers will shift their positions will remain to be seen.

Citronella—A further decline of about 5c. per pound was recorded on spot last week for Formosan (Java-type) citronella oil. The new quote brings the spot offering level to about 82c. per pound. Ceylon quality citronella oil was also said to be caught in the decline and price shadings have been reported. The movement has already effected sundry related aromatic chemicals and last week brought hydroxy citronellal down 50c. per pound from its previous spot level. The general condition of this oil for some time has been one of easy tone due to the continued heavy production of Formosan quality material. No variation is anticipated in any quarter.

Lavandin—A spot dealer last week offered more current information on this

Essential Oils

material than that offered the week previous in information from London. The spot dealer noted that the largest crop ever recorded for this material—750 tons—was produced this year. The material, he noted, is coming out of dealers' ears, as a result. The position of this material, thus, has and will continue to be one of soft tone on spot.

Peppermint—The continued growth of stocks of peppermint oil on spot and at source, due now primarily to the western newcrop, has been softening the tone of this material for at least the past month. Now, prices have dissolved to about a $3.85 per pound inside quote for this west coast material. The midwest oil holders have been trying to hold the line with their material, there is little question that the soft newcrop prices will affect the overall spot quote. The new quote for western newcrop peppermint oil is about 40c. per pound less than had been previously quoted. No hardening of spot position is anticipated until some quantities of the material has been digested by spot. Redistilled oil also moved downward, falling away 35c. to a $4.15 to $4.25 per pound range.

Sage—This material became tougher on spot last week dealers here reported, with hiked prices out of source bringing advances to the spot picture. The present listing, a range of $4 to $4.25 per pound is 25c. per pound higher than the material was previously quoted. A source on spot attributed the movement to the fact that this oil is a once-a-year production item.

Spruce—This oil continued in tight spot position last week a dealer here reported. The condition is attributed to limited supply which in turn is resultant of producers dropping out of the market which, of course, has come about through lack of demand that has prevailed for some time.

Vetiver—This material, along with other Haitian oils, has been hardening perceptibly on spot. The movement is resultant of the current political situation that has been plaguing the island for some time. Also, it was said, the weather has been taking a hand also. At any rate, the end result here on spot, is that Haitian vetiver oil is higher and in all probability, unless conditions solidify and level off in Haiti, they may move higher yet. The present listing, a range of about $11 to $11.50 per pound, is $1 higher than had been previously listed.

Aromatic Chemicals

Hydroxy Citronellal—This material softened somewhat on spot last week, a major source here reported. Last month citronella oil and a number of other related aromatic chemicals softened also. The new listing for this material, $4.95 per pound, is 50c. per pound less than had been previously quoted.

Rhodinol—Stiffening on spot was reported for this material last week, producers here said. The reflex movement is resultant of early tight positions that prevailed in the source geranium oil market. Though the essential oil is softer on spot at present than it was previously, the higher cost oils, it is reported, were used and thus the tight price position for this material. The present spot level for rhodinol is a range of about $37 to $39 per pound. No immediate variation is forseen.

Seeds and Spices

Cassias—Supplies of Batavia "A" and Korintje "A" were claimed to be tight by one source last week. It was said to be an indication that importers have allowed their holdings to shrink without replacing them. This was attributed to the fact that the market has not warranted the expense of storing and holding stocks. Recent arrivals, which are now being cleaned, will be distributed as they are released. More saigons have arrived and prices are unchanged.

Paprika—The first arrivals of royal, alpha and luster have been released on the spot market, it was noted here. Examination revealed that the actual shipments were if anything slightly better quality than the shipping samples. Cables reported that the market is firming abroad. So far, however, on spot, one source said, trade interest has been only moderate. However, improvement in the demand from this side would make a market difference in Spain.

Pepper—Prices were said to advance fractionally in this market last week. The upward movement was not as substantial as that registered in many other commodity markets, but a generally firmer tone was evident. Business did not center on any particular position. The interest encompassed nearbys as well as deliveries out to next June. The fact that markets at source were if anything even stronger than in New York made it difficult to cover even distant positions at anything but a small discount.

Spots and nearbys can pick up quickly if the general demand increased, the source noted. Most of the shipments of any size have arrived and been distributed. The number of steamers expected during the next thirty days is not large; a good part of the pepper on these ships has already been committed. Warehouse stocks have increased slightly during the last thirty days, but this pepper will not be offered for sale unless the market improves. Statistically, the market is in a sound position.

White pepper supplies here are said to be more limited than black. Afloat steamers are being taken by consumption before they arrive. Shipment levels are firm. Deliveries during the first quarter of next year are available at small discounts under afloat positions.

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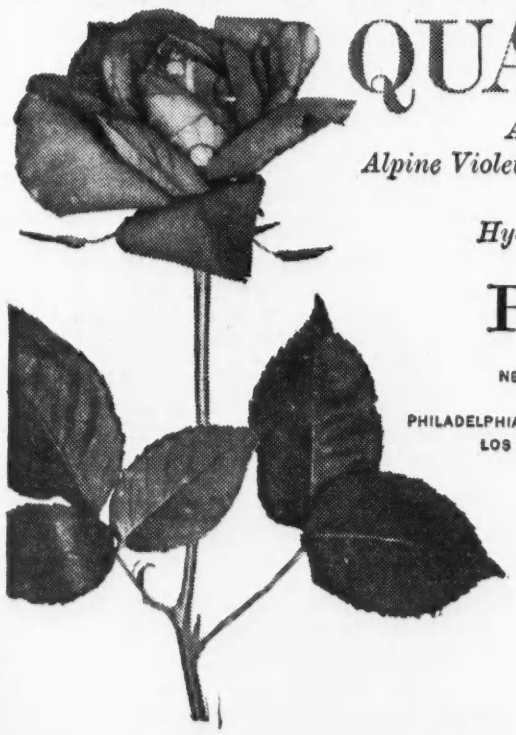

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Synthetic Organics

—Continued from page 7

tar in 1956 amounted to 891 million gallons—2.5 percent less than the 914 million gallons produced in 1955.

Production in 1956 of all tar crudes amounted to 14,560 million pounds, compared with 14,292 million pounds in 1955. The most important individual products in this group are benzene, toluene, xylene, naphthalene, and creosote oil.

The output of crude products from products from petroleum and natural gas in 1956 was 17,898 million pounds, compared with 16,179 million pounds in 1955—an increase of 10.6 percent. Such products include benzene, toluene, xylene, and other cyclic products, and aliphatic hydrocarbons such as ethane and ethylene, propane, and 1,3-butadiene, the latter being one of the basic materials used in the manufacture of S-type synthetic rubbers.

Production of cyclic intermediates, which are covered in the second section of the report, amounted to 6,600 million pounds in 1956, an increase of 9.7 percent over the production of 6,016 million pounds in 1955.

As in previous years, over 60 percent of the output of cyclic intermediates was used by the original manufacturers to produce more advanced products; the remainder was sold to other companies for further processing.

Good Year for Finished Organics

The third section of the report shows that the output of all finished organic chemicals and chemical products as a group in 1956 amount to 34,152 million pounds, compared with 29,190 million pounds in 1955.

Of this total, finished cyclic products in 1956 accounted for 6,469 million pounds, and acyclic products for 27,684 million pounds. Of the eleven groups of finished synthetic organic chemicals, eight were produced in greater quantity in 1956 than in 1955, and three were produced in smaller quantity.

The groups that showed increases were, in descending order of the size of the increase: Miscellaneous chemicals (20.6 percent); medicinals (13.5 percent); pesticides and other organic agricultural chemicals (12.6 percent); surface-active agents (11.4 percent); elastomers (11.1 percent); flavor and perfume materials (6.4 percent); plastics and resin materials (6.4 percent); and plasticizers (5.2 percent).

The groups that showed decreases were, in descending order of the size of the decrease: Dyess (9.8 percent); toners and lakes (7.8 percent); and rubber-processing chemicals (5.6 percent).

Figures Include Duplication

As the data represent totals for chemical raw materials and semifinished and finished products, they necessarily include considerable duplication. Preliminary reports were issued earlier this year on production and sales in 1956 of the several individual groups of synthetic organic chemicals and their raw materials.

The statistics given in the final report, the fortieth issued on the synthetic organic chemical industry by the Tariff Commission, were compiled from data supplied by 620 manufacturing companies and company divisions. The report covers about 6,000 individual chemical products, and gives production and sales statistics for many of them separately. Also given in the report is a list of manufacturers of each item for which production and sales were reported, and statistics on United States general imports of products in 1956 under paragraphs 27 and 28 of the tariff act of 1930, which cover coaltar intermediates, dyes, medicinals, and other finished coaltar products. The report also gives statistics on the number of technical workers engaged in research in the synthetic organic chemical industry, their average salaries, and the amounts expended for such research by the reporting companies.

Imports at U. S. Ports

—Continued from page 63

FUEL OIL—109,427 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Curacao
GLYCERINE—100 tons, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
100 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
239 dms, Alexandria
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,033 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—1,767,043 gals, Antilla
NAPHTHALENE—2,222 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—258,953 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar Mashur
601,769 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
372,457 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
220,539 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
113,310 bbls, The Texas Co, Cabimas
241,621 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
133,326 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
115,236 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
130,615 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
134,132 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
106,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Tripoli
RUTILE SAND—13,533 bgs, Union Carbide Co, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Columbia Chemical Corp, Brisbane
SODIUM CHLORITE—150 dms, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
SODIUM NITRATE—9,200 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
ZIRCON SAND—7,770 bgs, Titanium Alloy Co, Brisbane
2,016 bgs, Derby Co, Brisbane

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—984 tons, Bank of California, Rosario
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, L H Butcher, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Amsterdam
CASSIA—84 bls, Saigon
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—200 bgs, H J Beutin & Son, Oslo
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tabaco
1,900 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Masbate
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Bulan
COPRA CAKE—8,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
FISHMEAL—1,001 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Chimbote
4,428 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Chimbote
GYPSUM, CRUDE—15,986 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
KELPMEAL—609 bgs, Berger & Plate, Bergen
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, D M Hicks, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—169,071 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
322,354 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
RAFAELITE—163 kgs, International Paint Co, London
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—345 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
TANNIC ACID—5 dms, W P Bellingall, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
225 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
UREA, SYNTHETIC—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Hull

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Coatings Materials

In its broad aspects the market for coatings materials continues to show a mixed picture. Capital expansion—a major outlet for paint and asbestos—has by now moved from a boom level to a definitely moderate pace and housing construction remains below par. On the credit side of the ledger, all signs are beginning to point to a good season in automobile production and sales. Retail sales of appliances and small consumer items, although starting out slowly this season, may hit a good stride before Christmas.

Markets for individual coatings items show the same degree of variation. Reports from the plasticizer trade indicate a fairly vigorous sales rate now and until the end of the year. Synthetic resins, on the other hand, have had some relatively slow weeks. Dry colors are selling pretty strongly, but oxides of lead, zinc and copper, are still feeling the effects of uncertainty in the nonferrous metals market.

Transactions in copal gum and shellac are spotty and limited to short term requirements. Mica and other fillers are doing well in overall sales, but in these items the prompt needs category has come into greater prominence than last year, when consumers were stocking material in heavy quantity to stay ahead of the upward price spiral.

On the price front no action has been reported since the decline in white lead listings two weeks ago. These decreases amounted to 1½ cents per pound in basic carbonate and 1 cent per pound in silicate. Carbonate was moved down to 17½ cents per pound in carlots and 18½ cents in smaller shipments, while silicate became 16 cents in carlots and 17 cents in smaller shipments. The revised gum listings of two weeks ago also have held steady and unchanged.

A report from the Bureau of the Census on glue production indicated an output level of 8,655,000 pounds during September, as compared with 8,996,000 pounds during the previous month. The September figure included 4,181,000 pounds of hide glue and 4,484,000 pounds of bone glue. September shipments totaled 8,689,000 pounds, including 4,163,000 pounds of hide glue and 4,526,000 pounds of bone glue. In August, the total was 9,675,000 pounds, comprising 4,223,000 pounds of hide and 5,452,000 pounds of bone. On September 30, stocks were virtually unchanged at 20,493,000 pounds, as against 20,475,000 pounds on August 31.

Prices of glue have held steady since early in the year. However, on November 1, one manufacturer increased the differential of less than carload shipments to 2 cents per pound. Subsequently, other producers announced similar moves. The differential formerly amounted to 1 cent per pound.

Late last week the Tariff Commission issued its report on September production and shipments of coatings. Figures from this report are provided in the two column table below.

A heavy yield of Argentine casein during the current flush season has been finding ample demand here and abroad. A while back it was thought that the season might bring about lower prices. But with consuming interest holding at a high level, prices from Argentina are being quoted firmly. For the spot market, offerings range 22 cents to 22½ cents. per pound, minimum carlot, duty paid. Futures, for December shipment, are quoted at 21½ cents. Australian casein, which often commands a higher premium, is offered for January shipment at 22½ cents to 23 cents per pound, same basis. New Zealand material is in adequate supply for forward shipment at a spread of 24 cents to 24½ cents per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 16, 1956
101.30	101.30	100.31	100.30

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—In many sections of the country the roofing industry has already begun to close shop because of cold weather. Sales of aluminum pigments are therefore running on the spotty side.

Paste is quoted at 69½c. per pound for extra-fine in drums and 47c. for standard grade. Quotations of powder are $1.11½ per pound for extra-fine and 81½c. for standard. Ample supply is available.

Antimony Oxide—The market for this material has turned sluggish. Unchanged quotations of long standing are 27c. per pound for carlots and 28½c. for smaller shipments. Production has been adjusted downward over the past few years in recognition of inroads made by titanium dioxide. Current output is reported in good balance with consuming interest.

Chrome Colors—A steady sales volume is being maintained in this market by demand from the automobile industry and other healthy outlets. No news has been received yet on the price situation. Last year at this time one producer posted advances of 1½c. per pound and others followed with increases that took effect on January 1.

Copper Oxide—Price action in oxide has hinged all year long on weakness in the basic metal. Because of oversupply in the latter, quotations of the pigments have been shaved about 30 percent since the first of January.

Currently the metal market is holding steady despite uncertainty as to whether world supply has been pared down sufficiently to achieve a healthy balance. Some of the reported cutbacks were fairly extensive.

The sales pace of oxide is variously reported as moderate to slow. Black lists at 43c. per pound in lots of 100 to 1,999 pounds, while red is selling at 41c. for U. S. Navy type II and 43c. for type I, same basis.

Lead Pigments—The oxide market has been steady following the announcement two weeks ago of lower quotations in white lead. Although this price decline was a result of the downtrend in lead metal, its timing would indicate that it was also intended to provide a shot in the arm to the fall market, which has been somewhat lax. The declines amounted to 1½c. per pound in basic carbonate and 1c. per pound in silicate. Carbonate was revised to 17½c. per pound in carlots and 18½c. per pound in smaller shipments, while silicate became 16c. in carlots and 17c. in smaller shipments.

Miscellaneous

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and

Coatings, Shipments Output: September

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported production Gallons	
	August	September	August	September
Trades sales	$ 94,480,000	$ 81,703,000	23,024,000	21,397,000
Industrial sales, total	57,600,000	50,863,000	20,940,000	19,124,000
Paint and varnish	43,043,000	38,242,000	15,567,000	14,012,000
Lacquer	14,557,000	12,621,000	5,373,000	5,112,000
Overall totals	$152,080,000	$132,566,000	44,729,000*	41,125,000*

Total sales, January-September: $1,237,666,000.

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial sales.

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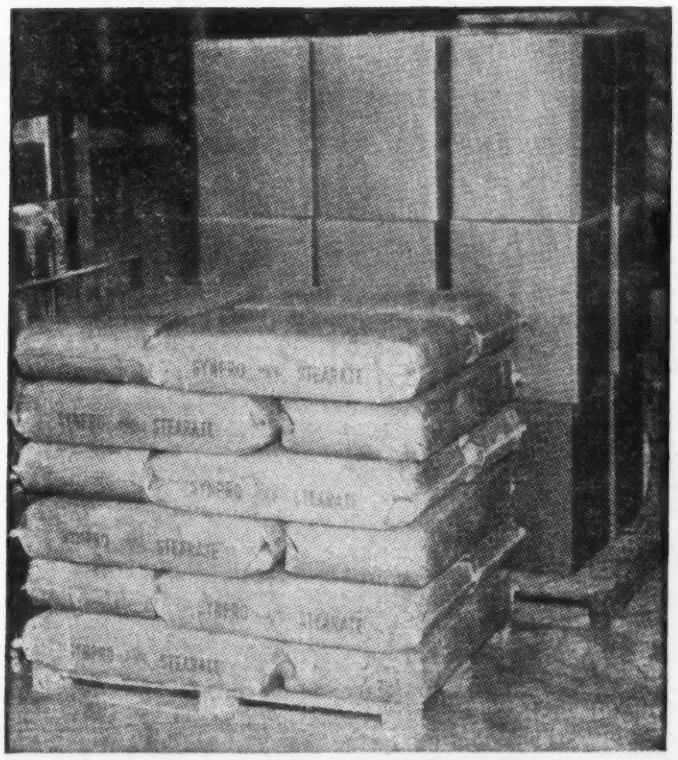

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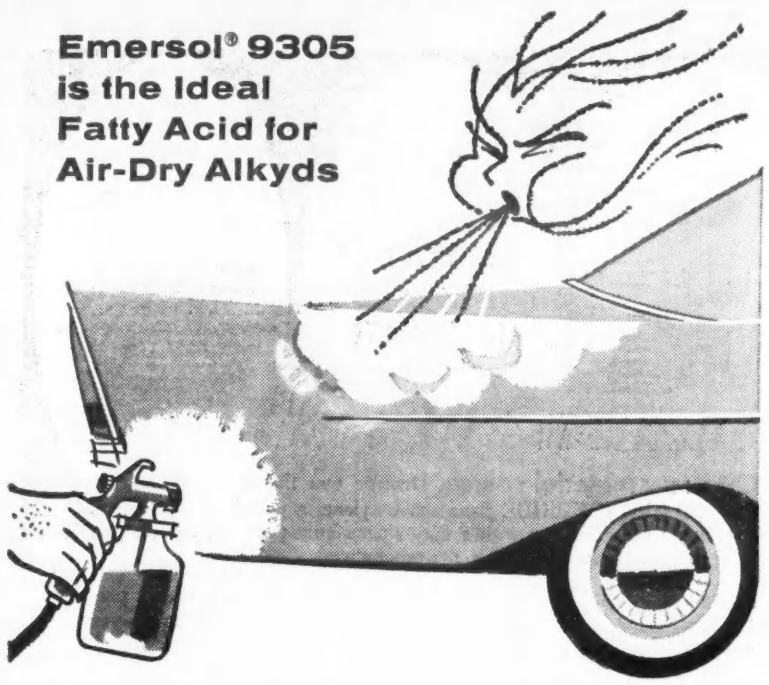

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Coatings Materials

hide glue in thousands of pounds during September with August's figures shown for comparison:

Production

	Sept.	Aug.
Hide, glue, total	4,181	3,263
Low grade	1,966	1,504
Medium grade	1,251	1,301
High grade	842	827
Extra high grade	122	231
Bone, glue total	4,484	5,733
Green	3,638	4,794
Extracted	846	939
Glue total	8,655	8,996

Shipments

Hide, glue total	4,163	4,223
Low grade	1,720	1,352
Medium grade	1,579	1,390
High grade	789	1,066
Extra high grade	375	415
Bone, glue total	4,576	5,452
Green	3,507	4,192
Extracted	1,019	1,260
Glue, total	8,639	9,675

Stocks

Hide, glue total	20,493	20,475
Low grade	7,405	7,159
Medium grade	6,728	6,756
High grade	4,760	4,707
Extra high grade	1,600	1,853
Bone, glue total	8,399	8,441
Green	6,137	6,006
Extracted	2,262	2,435
Glue, total	28,892	28,916

Casein — A good yield of Argentine casein during the current flush season has been finding an adequate market here as well as good demand abroad. Quotations, unchanged from a week earlier, are steady at 22c. to 22¼c. per pound in the spot market and 21½c. for December delivery. With consuming interest holding at a high level, Argentine sellers are quoting these prices firmly.

Australian casein is available for delivery early next year at a range of 22½c. to 23c. This material, being purer and more uniform in texture, usually commands a higher premium over Argentine than the present ½c. per pound. High quality New Zealand casein is in adequate supply for forward shipment at a price spread of 24c. to 24½c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—The market has shown some gains during the year with notable expansion scored in the food packaging outlet. Material is currently moving in good volume at steady price schedules. Supply levels are adequate to meet all consuming requirements.

Nitrocellulose—A 2c. advance was put into effect on November 2 to offset a variety of cost increases. The hike applied to all grades of material.

Because of the variety of its outlets, nitrocellulose is reported to be weathering in good form the present downturn in the economy. Major outlets include metal and wood surfaces, adhesives and printing inks.

Phthalates—Sales to the paint trade and the automobile industry are buttressing this market against the effects of slight downtrends in other outlets. The overall sales picture is reported to be seasonally good.

Official listings of dioctyl phthalate are holding to the stable trend that has been characteristic all year long. Because of stiff competition, though, actual sales prices are often varied from this level through individual negotiation, trade sources report. But the general trend is said to be in the direction of stability.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Transactions were at a moderate level and limited to short term requirements. All grades were in abundant supply.

In last week's trade no price changes were encountered. Following is a recap of the price movements posted two weeks ago: Congo No. 2, up 1½c. per pound to a range of 22c. to 24c. per pound; Manila C, down ¾c. per pound to 34c. to 38c. per pound; Manila DBB down 1c. to 24c. to 27c., and MA down 1¼c. to 18½c. to 22c. per pound.

Dammar Gum—Quotations were firmly maintained against a normal volume of sales, largely restricted to prompt needs. Siam is meeting fair inquiry at 35c. to 39c. per pound. Singapore grades are moving at 41c. to 45c. per pound for No. 1 and 31¾c. to 35c. per pound for No. 2.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended November 2, the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $22.61 as compared with $23.58 the previous week and $25.92 a year ago. The volume of gum delivered to plants amounted to 10 800 barrels as against 11,750 the previous week and 16,737 a year ago. Average content per barrel consisted of 8.49 gallons of turpentine and 296.2 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows:—WW, 2; WG, 15; N, 31; M, 33; and K and below, 19.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Nov. 8	Mon. Nov. 11[1]	Tues. Nov. 12	Wed. Nov. 13	Thurs. Nov. 14
Drums—					
M	$7.45	...	$7.47	...	
N	...	...	...	...	$7.40
WG	7.92	...	7.80	$7.83[3]	7.85
WW	...	...	7.90	...	8.00
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	...	7.25[3]
N	7.30	...	...	...	...
WG	7.75	...	...	...	...
WW	7.82	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended November 8)—M or better, $7.00

Sales, USDA

398[2]	240[2]	463[2]	400[2]	

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	...	.52	...
Sales	...	...	...	20,000[4]	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.[3] l.c.l., 82c.

[2] Drums equivalent. [4] Gallons. [3] Average price.
[1] Market closed for holiday. [3] Or better.

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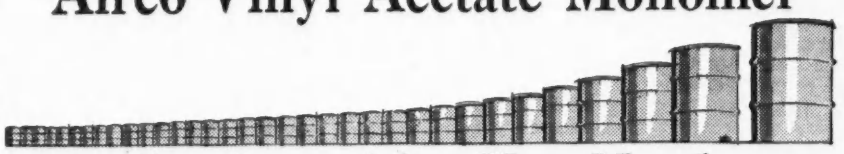

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Magnesium at 2/3 Present Cost Possible

—Continued from page 5

produce their magnesium during World War II, obtaining the raw material from Norway.

A University of Washington student, Kermit Bengtson, last year reported development of a process for extraction of magnesium from olivine by treating granulated ore with chlorine gas. The method has proved feasible on a pilot-plant basis.

Anhydrous magnesium chloride could very probably be obtained at less cost than by the present commercial process, he reported ,and certainly with greatly reduced capital investment.

The sea-water process derives magnesium chloride as its next-to-last step. An eletrolytic process, similar to that used in aluminum output, is the final step in converting sea-water process magnesium, and would be used similarly in Mr. Bengtson's process.

Another process, designed by Dr. F. J. Hansgirg, starts by crushing the olivine together with coke; tabletting with addition of coaltar, and firing in a rotary kiln.

Stack dust would be precipitated in a Cottrell unit and recombined with pre-reduction products, which, together with calcined lime, would be tabletted again, and go into a retort. From the retort would emerge magnesium and calcium silicate.

Strong Need for Olivine Use

Mr. Norem strongly believes that olivine must be used in order to give a shot in the arm to dwindling magnesium production in the United States.

Several noted metallurgists have, during the past two decades, proclaimed magnesium the ultimate in lightweight metals, he says. They have predicted its use would, in the next twenty-five years, surpass aluminum.

But Mr. Norem points out that since the end of World War II, magnesium metal production capacity has undergone a serious retrogression.

At the end of the war, he says, production capacity was 250,000 tons annually. Today, yearly production capacity is maximum 90,000 tons, with a theoretical reserve of about 30-to-40,000 tons in mothballed government plants.

In its latest quarterly primary magnesium report, Bureau of Mines points out that annual production in 1956 was 68,346 tons; in 1955, 61,135 tons; and in 1954, 69,279 tons.

Mr. Norem says that even though there might be a large quantity of magnesium in the defense department's stockpile for emergency use, the United States is in a precarious position.

Is it not the "most amazing situation," he asks, for the United States to base practically its whole light metals industry on imported bauxite (supply of which is subject to interruption in wartime)?

Furthermore, he continues, it is not amazing that the magnesium program is based on two sea water magnesium plants "located at seaboard so adjacent to each other that they both could be obliterated simultaneously with one atomic bomb, or two hits with ordinary blockbusters"?

Why Not Use Olivine?

"It would seem axiomatic," he concludes, "that the richest ore should be utilized as a raw material. The position can never be satisfactory, or show improvement," he maintains, "until industry uses olivine from North Carolina, or the larger and purer Washington deposits.

"This seems a matter into which Office of Defense Mobilization should look, as well as alert industrial executives," Mr. Norem contends.

He says olivine is available in such abundance that it could satisfy the whole demand for centuries, even if steel producers converted to magnesium production for purposes where lightness and strength, rather than weight, is of the essence.

Both Dow and Alabama Metallurgical, Mr. Norem points out, have predicted up to a threefold expansion in consumption in the next decade. The drawbacks confronting these producers, Mr. Norem says, are that they are using lean raw material sources.

Until they have good competition, he points out, they will be content to leave matters where they are.

The reason for regression in magnesium production over the past few years, according to Mr. Norem, is pure and simple: monopoly. A monopoly is not conducive to research or creative ideas; rather, it only maintatins a high price to consumers.

The present sole producers of magnesium, according to Mr. Norem, are not to blame for the monopolistic situation. They cannot help the fact that no one else has entered the field, he explains.

Dow has bought the government-owned magnesium plant at Velasco, Tex., for $20.7 million, from General Services Administration (OPD, 11/11/57). Previously, it had leased the plant from the government.

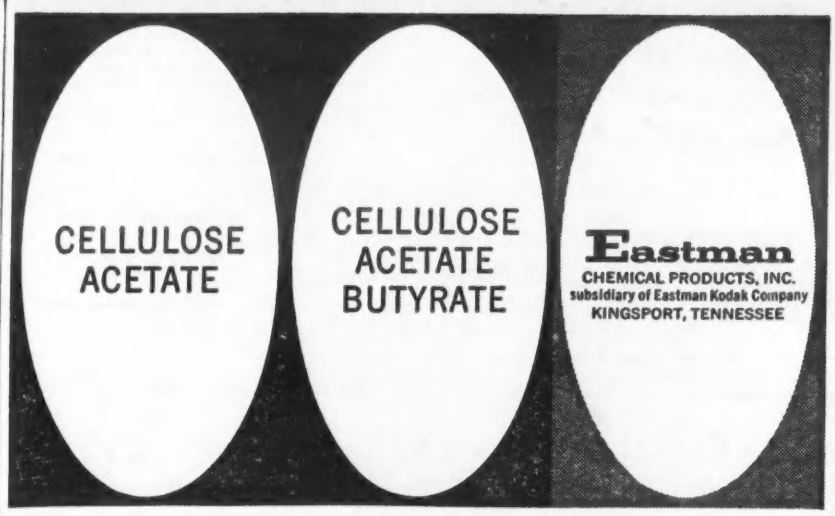
Speaking for Dow in regard to the purchase, Mr. Leland I. Doan, president, said, "We feel certain that the sale will lead ultimately to a healthier, more natural supply situation."

Mr. Norem feels that overproduction and oversupply of most metals should not be permitted to stifle development of an adequate magnesium production capacity.

From a national security standpoint, he believes, it would be a critical situation to rely on present woefully inadequate production facilities and a stockpile.

Perry Opens N.Y. Office

Perry Equipment Corporation, Philadelphia, has opened a branch office at 507 Fifth avenue, New York. Telephone is OXford 7-8685. The office will operate under the direction of Ned Friedeberg.



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Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**Guy Labelle** has been named an Abbott district manager in Quebec City, Que., and **Henry C. Bodenheimer** has been assigned to a similar post in New York.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Seldon V. Whitaker** has been appointed manager of contract sales for Cyanamid's surgical products division.

Callery Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**George P. Brandt** has been appointed manager of its new $4 million plant at Lawrence, Kan., by Callery Chemical.

Columbian Carbon Company, New York—**Emory D. Seles** has joined Columbia Carbon as a technical service engineer.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**R. Carter W. Jones** has been named assistant manager of the eastern region of duPont's petroleum chemicals division, while **Wesley T. Dorsheimer** will become assistant sales promotion manager for the division, both changes effective December 1.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York—**John F. Heintz** has been appointed controller of GAF's Rensselaer, N. Y., dyestuff and chemical plant. He replaces **Carroll W. Daniels** who has resigned.

W. R. Grace & Co., New York—**J. Peter Grace,** president of W. R. Grace & Co., has become chairman of the industry section of the 1957 Family Fund appeal of the Community Service Society.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**James A. Roberts** has been appointed assistant to Koppers' chemical products manager.

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York—**Frank W. Gainey,** dyestuffs technician and salesman in the New England area, has retired from National Aniline after thirty-one years of service with the company.

Cleveland PVLA Appoints Renshaw Smith Secretary

The Cleveland (Ohio) Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has created a position of executive secretary and named Renshaw Smith, jr., to fill it.

During his career in industry Mr. Smith had been associated with Devoe & Raynolds Company, Kyanize Paints of Boston and Acorn Paint & Chemical Company.

Rosin Size Procedure

—Continued from page 4

based upon transactions handled through the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange. The volume of gum rosin offered through this exchange declined sharply during 1950 and 1951, and as a result it ceased to function late in 1951. Thereafter, the only published source of current market information on gum rosin has originated in the Savannah office of the Department of Agriculture. Since these reports were considered to reflect accurately the sales quantities and prices of gum rosin, Hercules adopted the weekly Department of Agriculture market as a basis for computing rosin size sales prices. This method has remained in effect until the present.

In earlier years the rosin content of Hercules' pale sizes was predominantly gum rosin and the use of the gum rosin market in establishing size prices was logical. Later, as Hercules' wood rosin ("Pexite") became more readily available, the company took advantage of its outstanding quality features by using it in steadily increasing quantities as a replacement for gum rosin in pale sizes.

In 1956 Hercules developed a greatly improved grade of distilled tall oil rosin ("Pamite") and because of the immediate and general mill acceptance of sizes based upon this rosin, the shift away from gum rosin gained momentum. During the past year the trend toward manufactured rosins such as "Pexite" and "Pamite" has continued and today the quantity of gum rosin used in Hercules' pale sizes is a relatively small percentage of the total, the company said.

Consumers have long expressed strong preference for stable prices which do not reflect the usual weekly fluctuations of the gum rosin market and will, Hercules believes, welcome this change in pricing policy.

Chemical Spending

—Continued from page 7

"the industry's investment in network television has totalled $17 million, and the number using the medium has doubled."

The CBS official reported that the chemical industry's annual investment in TV went up 500 percent between 1953 and 1956—from somewhat over $1 million a year to $5 million.

Pointing out that in the main "the great adventure stories of modern chemistry remain to be told," Mr. Jones urged the industry to render a public service and at the same time advance its own interests through a TV series describing its "pervasive contribution to virtually all classifications of consumer goods."

N. Y. Paint Technicians to Meet

The New York Paint & Varnish Production Club will hold a ladies night dinner dance December 14 in the Henry Hudson hotel, New York. The reservation deadline is December 7.

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THE CLEANEST STEARATES MADE!

George Merck Is Dead at 63

—Continued from page 4

at Rahway in 1933. In these laboratories, which were expanded through the years, many important discoveries and advances were made which resulted in products—such as the vitamins, antibiotics, sulfa drugs and hormones—that combat some of mankind's most dangerous diseases.

Mr. Merck was also influential in the company's establishing in 1946 a fund of $100,000 with the National Research Council (since supplemented by additional grants totaling $225,000) for postdoctorate fellowships in the natural sciences.

Mr. Merck was active in Republican party affairs for many years. He was formerly treasurer of the New Jersey State Republican Committee and chairman of the New Jersey State Republican Finance Committee. He was an Eisenhower supporter at the 1952 Republican convention, to which he was a delegate.

Active in Government Service

Mr. Merck became a member of the Chemical Advisory Committee of the Munitions Board in 1939 and served as chairman from 1949 until the spring of 1951, when the committee was dissolved.

He was appointed director of War Research Service when that agency was established in 1942 to take charge of all aspects of biological warfare research and development.

In 1944 the War Department assumed full responsibility in this field, and and the United States Biological Warfare Committee was established with Mr. Merck as chairman. At the same time, he was appointed special consultant on biological warfare to the Secretary of War. At the peak, 3,900 army, navy, and civilian personnel were employed in the program.

During World War II Mr. Merck was a member of the Committee on Drugs and Medical Supplies of the National Research Council. In 1951 he was appointed by President Truman to succeed Edward L. Moreland on the board of the National Science Foundation for a term expiring May 10, 1954, and was reappointed by President Eisenhower for an additional six-year term.

In 1946 Mr. Merck received the medal for Merit for exceptionally meritorius conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the United States. In 1947 he received the Chemical Industry Medal of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry for executive competence in guiding the activities of Merck & Co., for wartime work for the American Chemical Industry and, in particular, for the human services rendered under his direction. In 1953 he received the award of the Society of Industrial Realtors—"Industrialist of the Year 1953."

Dr. Johannes Alfthan

Dr. Johannes Alfthan, a retired research chemist for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died November 13 in New York. He was sixty-five years old.

Dr. Alfthan, a developer of safety glass, did pioneer work on a process for laminating plate glass to cellulose acetate plastic. He also worked on nylon and fluorocarbon resins and was credited with devising a means of fabricating intractible fluorocarbon resins, which were used in making uranium-235. He retired from duPont seven years ago.

Erle Victor Daveler

Erle Victor Daveler, vice-president and director of American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, New York, died November 11 in that city. He was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Daveler was an executive of Utah Copper Company and an officer of Kennecott Copper Corporation. His directorships included Lone Star Cement Corporation, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, and American Zinc, Lead & Smelting.

Roy L. Zeno

Roy L. Zeno, manager of the water-soluble gum department of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, for twenty-five years, died November 9 in Hollis, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Zeno was former secretary of the Water Soluble Gum Association.

John J. Dowdle, 3d, a vice-president of Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, New York, died November 11 in Greenwich, Conn. He was thirty-nine years old.

Oscar Max Gerstung, retired secretary of Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York, died November 13 in Springfield, N. J. He was eighty-two years old.

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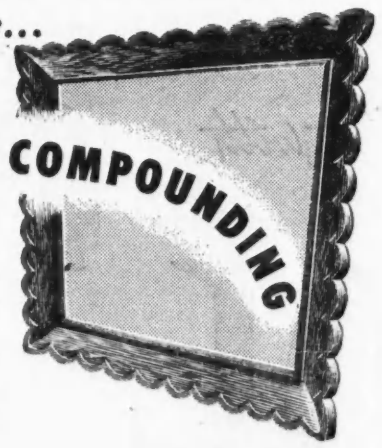

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Data Offered

A reprint of a talk on **dimethylhydantoin derivatives,** delivered at a recent cosmetic chemists meeting in Paris, may be obtained from Glyco Products Company, Empire State Building, New York 1.

A **color standards comparison chart** is being offered by the chemical division of Armour & Co., 1355 West 31st street, Chicago 9, as an aid in quickly and accurately converting product color readings to a familiar scale. The chart, developed over a period of four years of testing, operates much as a slide rule and gives instant comparisons between five commonly used scales.

A technical data report describing **isobutyronitrile** has been published by Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company. The report includes specifications, properties and a number of basic reactions such as hydrolysis, reduction, oxidation and the formation of amidines, hexahydrotirazine and ketones. Copies are available on request.

A sixteen-page booklet on "Niacet" **vinyl acetate monomer** (F-7575) is available on request to Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17. The booklet has sections on operations procedures, physical properties, specifications, shipping data, applications, polymerization technics, analytical procedures and physiological properties.

New **silica gels, hydro gels and other synthetic silicas** are introduced in a new four-page bulletin (No. MAC) offered by American Industrial Chemical Company, division of Amerace Corporation, Cooper Park, Butler, N. J.

Pearl Finish Introduced, To Rival Natural Product

A new simulated pearl finish, "Ko Pearl," has been introduced into the market by Ultra Ray Pearl Essence Corporation, Hyannis, Mass., a recently formed company.

The new finish, said to be as brilliant and versatile as the natural pearl essences derived from the scales of herring and related fish, will be available at roughly the same price as other synthetic pearl essences.

SOCMA Nominates Hooker

—Continued from page 7

Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; second vice-president, Dr. Robert E. Hulse, executive vice-president and general manager, chemical operations, US Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation.

Also, treasurer, C. K. Egeler, assistant manager, chemical and dyes division, Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio; board members, J. R. Frorer, vice-president, Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and R. Kithil, vice-president, Carwin Company, North Haven, Conn., and honorary board members, Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, Jensen Beach, Fla., and Dr. August Merz, American Cyanamid Company, New York.

SOCMA has announced that H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York, has become a new member.

BDSA Chemical Division

—Continued from page 3

war reorganizations in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

After that office was eliminated in a later reorganization Dr. Kilgore served as deputy director of the chemical division when the policy was established of having industry men serving without compensation as industry division heads in the department.

The policy of close association between the department and industry is being continued by the appointment of industry men to non-policy making positions in the department.

In the Chemical and Rubber Division Dr. Kilgore will be assisted by an administrative advisor who will be an appointee from the chemical industry to serve without compensation. The name of this appointee will be announced later.

Sherwin-Williams Has New Pyrazolone Reds

Two new pyrazolone red pigments have been developed by the pigment, color and chemical division of Sherwin-Williams, New York, for use in paints.

The new products, "Plasticone" red light 10465 and "Plasticone" red medium 10464, added to the deep red shade 1045 and maroon 10458, now make a complete range of hues available in the pyrazolone type pigment. "Plasticone" red light 10465 is a very opaque, bright, light shade pigment. "Plasticone" red medium 1046 is a medium shade pigment of medium opacity and brightness.

The pyrazolones as a class in full shades are non-bleeding, have very good light resistance in full shades, and provide heat resistance superior to most red pigments, Sherwin-Williams said.

N.Y. PVLA Party Set

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Activity in oils and fats continued restricted to prompt requirements last week. Cottonseed oil was firmest of edible grades, reflecting the tight supply situation of crude, due to unfavorable weather conditions in the cotton belt. This caused prices to rise fractionally. Corn oil also was higher. Peanut and soybean oils closed steady and unchanged. Limited stocks of crude coconut oil for prompt delivery kept this market firm, despite light trading.

Animal fatty acids were stronger due to the increased cost of tallow. Oleic and stearic acids and tallow fatty acids were lifted ½ cent per pound. Vegetable acids were unchanged and fairly steady.

Buying interest in tallow slackened and round lot trading took place at a slight decline for soapers account. Offers were still light. Greases also were less active. Choice white all hog was weaker and prices declined sharply. Lard also was weak and sharply lower.

While trading in linseed oil lacked snap, the market remained steady due to the low cost of meal. Flaxseed was lower, but had no effect on oil. Trend of Brazilian castor oil continued downward due to weakness of the primary market and light sales were noted at a fractional decline for prompt delivery. Light stocks of crude menhaden oil were maintained at prevailing quotations, despite slow demand for domestic or export delivery. Refined fish oils were lower and reduced ½ cent per pound.

Trading in vegetable waxes continued restricted to prompt needs. Carnauba grades were in fair request and maintained at unchanged levels. Candelilla demand was light. Firmness of crude beeswax was reflected in refined grades. Prices were unchanged but steadier. Japan wax was unsteady and shadable for fair sized lots.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Copra, $1 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oleic acid, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton
Stearic acid, ½c. per lb.
Tallow fatty acid, ½c. per lb.
hydrog., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Cod oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Fish oil, refd., ½c. per lb.
Grease, choice white, ⅜c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 1¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, extracted, $1 per ton
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 16, 1956
103.35	102.87	113.19	120.76

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Imported oil continued weak and declined fractionally. No. 1, Brazilian sold down to 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades quiet and unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
	——Pounds——	
Last week		2,100,000
Previous week	2,809,400	2,258,000
Corresponding week, 1956	2,850,000	1,396,000
Total this year	21,324,000	94,404,000
Corresponding period, 1956	40,299,510	68,231,000

Coconut—Crude was strong, especially for prompt delivery. Light trading was reported at 13c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, November shipment. December was held at 12¾c. and January, 12½c., same basis. Tankcars were maintained at 14c., New York basis for November and 13¾c., December.

Corn—Offers of crude continued light. Tankcars were sold at 14⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was higher at 18.11c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Futures were firm and sharply higher last week, reflecting inclement weather in the central and western portions of the cotton belt. This has delayed cotton picking and deliveries of cottonseed and kept crude offers scarce. Trading was quite active and mixed on the New York Produce Exchange. Market reached new highs for this move. Hedge sales were light. Export business was still quiet. Consuming demand for cash refined oil was reported fair. Higher crude strengthened refined grades and salad was raised to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Offers of crude continued light with sales reported at 13¾c., tankcars, f.o.b. Georgia, and 14c. asked, southeast. In the Valley, trading took place at 13⅜c. and later 13⅝c. bid, Waco was 13¾c. bid and Lubbock, 13½c. bid.

Export declarations for cottonseed oil was restricted to refined for the week ending November 8 and totaled 4,223,940 pounds and no crude.

Linseed—This market remained steady due to the low cost of meal. Trading continued restricted to actual needs. Lower flaxseed also did not affect the oil market. Deliveries against contracts were moderate. Raw oil was held at 15c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, November-January; 15.2c., February-April and 15.4c., May-July.

Flaxseed—Market easy and lower, buying interest slow.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed weakened, spot bids dropping 4½c. a bushel. Crusher hedging pressure forced decline of 6c. a bushel in Minneapolis, December future, providing bearish influence in the cash market. Bids were at 3.33½c. a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Producers showed little interest in selling at current levels in view of the near crop failure, but to-arrive bookings scored a short-lived spurt ahead of declines. Crushers, on the other hand, were not aggressive buyers, influenced by slow demand for oil and meal. Trades in the Minneapolis spot market totaled 15 cars and 3,000 bushels, while to-arrive bookings spurted to 20 cars and 34,250 bushels.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1957-58	Receipts 1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Past week	304,500	264,400	42,000
Since Sept. 1	8,318,500	10,505,400	622,250

Olive—Trading was reported spotty. Market remained steady. Spanish oil was maintained at $65 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports, prompt shipment. Greek oil ranged from $63 to $64 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f., New York. Stocks on spot were unchanged at $2.60 to $2.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid depending upon quantity and quality.

Peanut—Steady tone prevailed at unchanged prices. Crude was quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast, and bid ¼c. less. Refined oil was held at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Peanut crop was forecast at 1,503,925,000 pounds as of November 1 by the Department of Agriculture compared with 1,535,725,000 the previous month; 1956 production of 1,602,260,000 and 10 year average, of 1,760,097,000.

Peanuts crushed for oil, cake and meal totaled 36 million pounds during the August 1-September 30 period compared with 17 million pounds for the same period last year.

Soybean — This market rallied and closed strong. Light sales of crude were sold and bid at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, November shipment, while January-March was bid at 11⅝c. Refined salad was maintained at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Export declarations for the week ending November 8 follow: Crude, 14,108,380 pounds; refined, 157,280 pounds and further processed, 430,700 pounds.

Soybean crop was forecast at 491,421,000 bushels as of November 1 by the Department of Agriculture, compared with

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 15, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per Pound——		
Dec.	313	16.15	15.67	16.14S
Mar.	577	16.03	15.57	16.03S
May	316	15.94	15.51	15.94S
July	130	15.81	15.47	15.81S
Sept.	7	15.49	15.09	15.30@15.50

Total sales and switches, 1,343.

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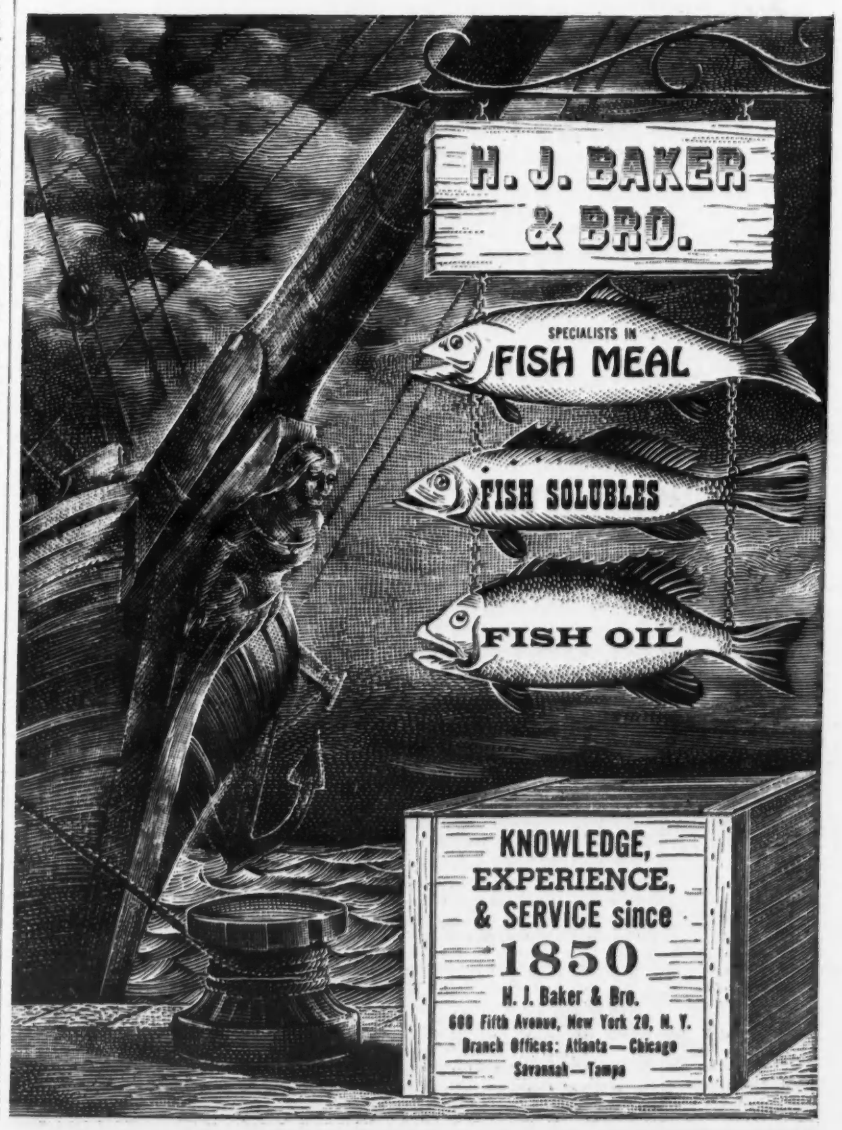

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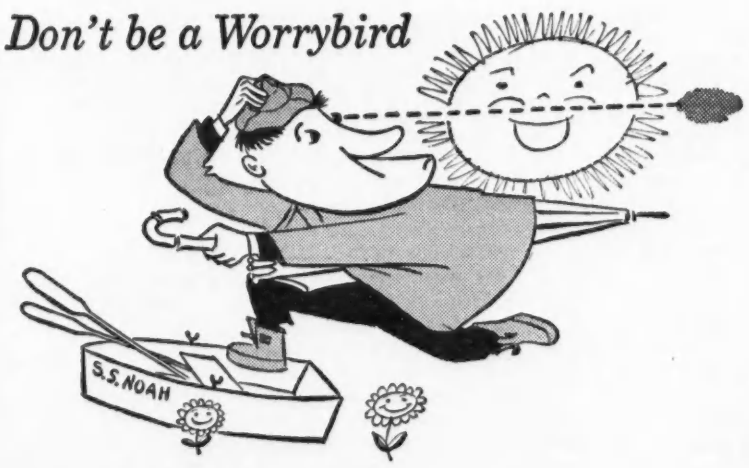

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

486,573,000, the previous month; 1956 production of 455,869,000 and 10 years average, 271,689,000.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 15, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	27	11.65	11.50	11.60@11.63

Total sales, 27 contracts.

Tung—No sales of tung oil acquired by CCC under the 1956 support program will be made at less than 22¾c. per pound, tankcars or at the market price whichever is higher prior to November 1, 1958, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture. It was estimated take over stocks from the 1956 crop will amount to about 16 million pounds. Imported oil remained steady at 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for November delivery; 23½c., December and 23¼c., January. Domestic oil was quoted at 22c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter — Price trend continued upwards and advanced to 97c. to $1.02 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra — Shipments continued steady and slightly higher at $163.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Freer offers and quiet demand weakened choice white all hog and prices dropped ⅜c. Sellers quoted 9⅛c., tankcars, delivered with sales ⅛c. less. Yellow was quiet and unchanged at 8½c. to 8⅝c., tankcars, same basis. Buying interest was slow.

Lard — This market was easier and sharply lower. Cash lard declined to 10.65c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Buying interest slackened and the market tone was unsettled. Bleachable fancy was reported sold at 8⅞c., tankcars, delivered for soapers account. Offers were still light and ranged from 8⅞c. to 9c., as to seller. Prime was quoted at 8¾c.; special, 8½c. and No. 1, 8⅜c., same basis. Export interest was inactive. Guaraneed fancy was held at 10¼c. drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Crude was quiet but steady and holders of limited stocks maintained 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, works, and 9c. f.o.b. steamer. Export interest continued inactive.

The United States Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of a Maryland law prohibiting fishing with purse nets in that state's coastal waters. This is bound to affect menhaden fishing in the Chesapeake Bay area.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—This market was firmer. Meal, 41 percent was higher and quoted at $51.50 per ton, sacked, basis Memphis; $54. North Carolina; $58 Georgia; $57, South Carolina mills, November-December. Trading was light and spotty.

Linseed Meal — Market was unsettled and off $1 per ton. Trading spotty.

Minneapolis. — Modest improvement was noted in volume of sales and linseed meal, though total was far from impressive. Supplies were ample, though production was curtailed, and prices declined $1 a ton. Withdrawals were at a quicker pace, new orders often accompanied by shipping directions. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was at $43.50 to $44 for November shipment, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; forward market at a stalemate. Expeller 32 percent, was unchanged at $50.50 for current week, $52.50 balance of November.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	10,080,000	18,660,000
Since Sept. 1	141,840,000	161,100,000

Soybean Meal—This strengthened as increasing number of feed manufacturers were forced to replenish exhausted inventories. Buyers had been holding to ultra-conservative policy in the hope of substantial declines, and continued to hold takings to nearby requirements. Prices were $1 a ton higher. Processors' supplies were ample for the present, but indications were that improved feed business with cold weather could bring a sudden squeeze. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was at $45.50 to $46 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes, Vegetable

Moderate volume of business was noted for consumer account in most grades of vegetable waxes. Demand continued confined to prompt requirements. Carnauba grades remained steady and unchanged. Offers of carnauba from Brazil continued limited and cost of replacements was still above stocks available in the local market. Refined grades of beeswax also were firm, reflecting the strength of crude replacements from primary sources. Candelilla was in fair request for immediate needs. Japan wax demand was spotty and ton lots were moved at concessions.

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1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifuge.
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2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters 27 leaves, 4" centers.
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2—Buflovak 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
3—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30', ½" shell.
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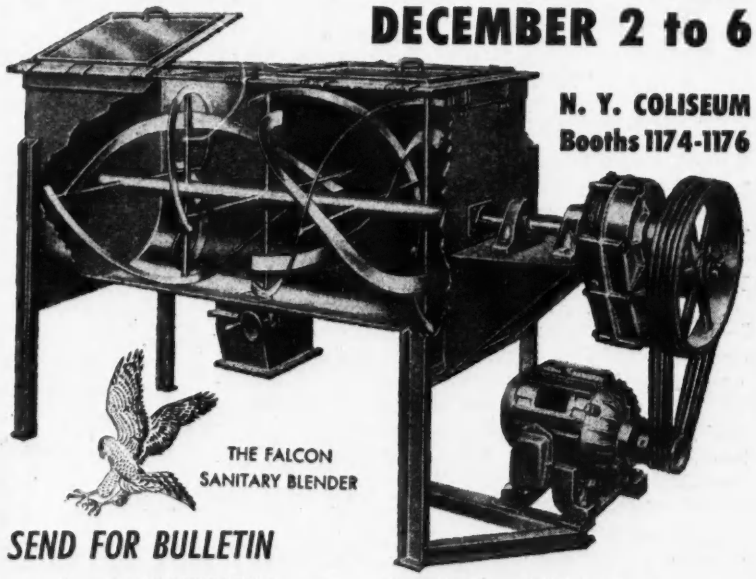

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7' x 10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del. 40-plates, 41-frames.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28"
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-372.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6", 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL 623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 3" Hammer Mill, like new.
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6' x 35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
S.S. Closed Tank with Coils & Agitator, 1000 gals.
S.S. Closed Tank, jacketed with Agitator, 150 gal.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17" x 27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42 x 36 jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
1—Davidson Vacuum Pump, new, 9 x 12 x 12.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. Motors.
1—J. H. Day 3 roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Dry 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, clsd. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

FIND IT IN THE WEST

1—Day 14" x 30" High Speed Paint Mill
1—Lehman 15¾" x 39⅝" High Speed Mill
1—Raymond 3 Roller High Side, Cone Separator
1—Williams 4 Roll High Side Whizzer Separ
1—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminuting machine
14—Syntron Spiral Vib. Elevators, 8'6" lift
4—Jeffrey Vib. Conveyors, #3MC-8",9' long
2—Link-Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers 207-10, 310-16
2—6' x 45' Louisville Flame Dryers
2—6' x 50' Louisville Rot. Steam Dryers
3—4' x 30' Beaird Dryers, Mtrs & drives
1—Proctor Schwartz 8' x 50' Apron Dryer
1—42" x 90" Double Drum Dryer, Buflovak
1—Komarek-Greaves 15 TPH Briquetting Press
1—Eimco 8' x 8' Rot. Cont. Filter. Complete
1—Sweetland #2 Filter, 9 bot lvs 4" centers
2—Sharples D-2 type 316 S.S. Filters
2—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrayers, S.S.
2—A T & M 42" susp perf basket Centrifuges
1—Sharples PN-14 Super-D-Cantor, 15 HP
1—Oliver 8' x 10' Cont. Vacuum Precoat Filter
2—Rietz RD-18 Disintegrators, 75 HP mtrs
8—Lightnin Model SEV side enter Agitators
1—Readco 25 gal dbl arm Sigma jcktd Mixers
1—Baker-Perkins sigma Mixer, 33 x 37½ x 30"
1—Sturtevant 1½ ton Mixer, 75 cu ft Batch
1—11' dia x 15' Stainless Steel Tank
8—5'6" x 30' Pressure Tanks, 300# W.P.

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1—#5 Mikro atomizer, SS.

1—Fitzpatrick model K comminuter, SS.

8—Day 75 gallon jacketed double arm mixers.

1—Stokes Freez dryer model 138-B.

1—Sharples Super-D-Hydrator, 20 HP.

2—Alsop 12" SS pressure filters.

2—Devine 16 shelf vacuum dryers, 40x43".

2—Stokes rotary vacuum dryers, 18 x 42" and 30" x 8'.

2—7500# double ribbon blenders.

2—Sperry 24 x 24" cast iron filter presses.

1—Morehouse mill, SS-30, 20 HP.

1—Sperry 42 x 42" cast iron filter press.

3—Baker-Perkins jacketed mixers, 100, 150, 200 gallons.

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SCREENS—3 x 5 (1) & 3 x 10 (2) Tyler Hummer, 40 x 84 (2) Rotex, 40 x 84 (2) Roball, 40 x 120 (2) Rotex.

FEEDERS—Syntron FM-O-10, F 11, F 21 (S/S) Jeffrey 2A-W/Rectifiers.

BAG PACKER—St. Regis 100LS (unused) single spout for 100# valve bags, complete w/motor.

MIXERS—2/3 c.f. cone—16 c.f. double cone (Pat Kelly)—5 c.f. Lancaster EBG3, EAG3 9 c.f. Lanc. EAG 4,—14 c.f. Clearfield 610

ROTARY DRYERS—24 x 20, 36 x 25, 44 x 25.

MILLS, PEBBLE—18 x 24, 24 x 24, 30 x 24, 40 x 48, 60 x 48 (new lining, new 7½ HP gearmotor), 72 x 60 porcelain, 6 x 9 Buhrstone.

MILLS, HARDINGE, CONICAL—4½ x 16, 7 x 22, 7 x 48 Buhrstone lined w/motor drives.

FORK LIFT TRUCKS—2000# Hyster 12' lift. 6000# Yale 8' lift, w/cab, pneumatics, gasoline.

OVEN—2' x 3' x 32', gas fired, continuous. Laminating 4000 cfm, 325° F, like new.

EXHAUSTERS—2500 cfm clarage—4500 cfm Buffalo 8000/12000/18000 cfm American 35000 cfm sturtevant (unused)

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1—Buflovak F-20 Single Door Vac. Shelf Dryer—42" x 42" shelves & S.S. Trays.
1—Tolhurst 30" S.S. Extractor.
1—Stainless Steel Tank 1200 gals.
3—Stainless Steel Tanks 750 gals.
2—Lightnin' Exp. Pf. Agitators ½ & 1 H.P. 430 rpm.
1—Sparkler 18" Jacketed Filter.
1—125 gal. S.S. Jacketed & Agitated Kettle.
2—Steel Tanks 750 & 2000 gallons.
2—Westco Pumps 10 gpm.
1—Gump #36 Vibrox Bag Packer.
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2—8' x 10' Pebble Mills, Brick Lined.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. St. St. Dispersion Blade Mixer.
3—Heil St. St Trailers.

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1—Buflovak Double Effect, Vertical Long Tube, total 588 sq. ft., Stainless Steel.
2—Nickel Clad Single Effect Evaporators, 250 sq. ft. & 400 sq. ft.
1—Struthers Wells Vertical Calandria, 626 sq. ft., T347 Stainless Steel.
1—Stokes Double Effect, T316 Stainless Steel, 150 sq ft. U-tubes. each effect.
2—6' dia. Stainless Steel coil type Vacuum Pans—Milk type.

DRYERS—DOUBLE DRUM

1—American 36" x 84"—VACUUM.
3—Buflovak 42" x 120"—Atm.
1—American 42" x 120"—Atm.
2—Buflovak 42" x 100"—Atm.
1—B & C 24" x 60"—Atm.
1—Witteman 22" x 38"—Atm.

DRYERS—VACUUM SHELF

1—Devine #23, 13 Shelf, 59" x 78".
2—Devine #17, 6 shelf, 39" x 59", UNUSED.
2—Andersen 6 Shelf, 36" x 72"—STAINLESS STEEL.

DRYERS—ROTARY HOT AIR

1—9' D x 30' L—St. St. lined.
1—3'D x 15'L—Everdur Shell.
1—3'D x 24'L—Steel.
3—Beaird 4' x 30'—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 32'L—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 40'L—Steel.

DRYERS—ROTARY STEAM TUBE

1—Hardinge 4'D x 30'L.
1—Louisville 6' D x 45' L.

DRYERS—MISCEL.

1—Buflovak 5' x 12' Single Drum Dryer, VACUUM, UNUSED.
1—Spray Dryer, St. St., 19' x 20'; complete w/furnace, burner, blowers, etc.
1—Gemco Stainless Steel Jacketed Conical Dryer-Blender 54" dia., 15 cu. ft. work. cap.
1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum, 3' D x 15' L, 3'6" D x 15' L, Steel, Jktd.
2—Buffalo 32" dia. x 90" Single Drum Flakers or Chill Rolls.

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502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer with oil burner blowers and controls.
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8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
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1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6 & 10 disc Filters 12¼" dia.

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3—100 gal. Stainless Clad Jack. Kettles.
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2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

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4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42" 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
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FILTER PRESS—36"x36", 34 Rubber Covered Frames 1½".
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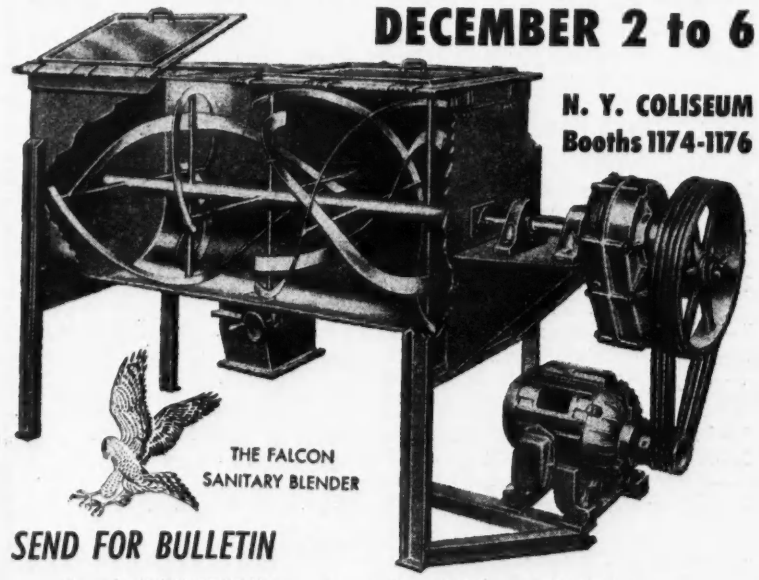

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1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, Series ELL, 750 gal. cap.

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2—2000 gallon Nickel Still Pots with Reboilers.

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1—AT&M 28" Center Slung Centrifuge with Rubber-Covered Perforate Basket and 3 HP motor.

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3—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryers, Models 207-10, 310-16 and 502-3.

1—Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 3' x 12', complete.

2—Louisville Rotary Dryers, 6' x 45', complete.

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2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50', complete.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 4'6" x 36'6".

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryer, 6' x 10'.

1—Fletcher 40" Suspended Type Centrifuge with Type 316 Stainless Steel Perforate Basket, Plow and Solid Monel Curb, 15/7½ HP motor.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12'.

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Gen. American 42"x120" Twin Drum Dryer.
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20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
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1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6", 15' lg.
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1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
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H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

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1—Lehman 15¾" x 39½" High Speed Mill
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2—6' x 45' Louisville Flame Dryers
2—6' x 50' Louisville Rot. Steam Dryers
3—4' x 30' Beaird Dryers, Mtrs & drives
1—Proctor Schwartz 8' x 50' Apron Dryer
1—42" x 90" Double Drum Dryer, Buflovak
1—Komarek-Greaves 15 TPH Briquetting Press
1—Eimco 8' x 8' Rot. Cont. Filter, Complete
1—Sweetland #2 Filter, 8 bot lvs 4" centers
2—Sharples D-2 type 316 S.S. Filters
2—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrayers, S.S.
2—A T & M 42" susp perf basket Centrifuges
1—Sharples PN-14 Super-D-Canter, 15 HP
1—Oliver 8' x 10' Cont. Vacuum Precoat Filter
2—Rietz RD-18 Disintegrators, 75 HP mtrs
8—Lightnin Model SEV side enter Agitators
1—Readco 25 gal dbl arm Sigma jckt'd Mixers
1—Baker-Perkins sigma Mixer, 33 x 37½ x 30"
1—Sturtevant 1½ ton Mixer, 75 cu ft Batch
1—11' dia x 15' Stainless Steel Tank
8—5'6" x 39' Pressure Tanks, 300# W.P.

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Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 39*

Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l. divd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs., 1 to 5 to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 34,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.63
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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Oils, Fats Output, Use: September

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including primary and secondary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of September. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Sept. 30
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
Refined	.....	.....	.....
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	186,000	9,689,000	[2]20,799,000
Coconut oil, crude	32,604,000	32,816,000	[2]52,208,000
Refined	18,226,000	24,595,000	4,467,000
Cod and codliver oil [3]	74,000	N.A.	2,035,000
Corn oil, crude	22,709,000	25,889,000	8,157,000
Refined	23,897,000	23,674,000	7,418,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	114,715,000	80,506,000	64,027,000
Refined	75,529,000	94,429,000	81,569,000
Menhaden [3]	10,821,000		
Sardine (pilchard and herring) [3]	457,000	8,577,000	45,273,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil [3]	1,255,000		
Lard, rendered and refined	[4]173,000,000	[5]26,661,000	68,650,000
Linseed oil, raw	58,787,000	43,661,000	72,649,000
Refined	22,121,000	22,334,000	29,166,000
Marine mammal oil [3]	5,673,000	3,453,000	[3]33,817,000
Oiticica oil	.....	837,000	4,374,000
Olive oil, edible	.....	241,000	3,911,000
Inedible	.....	[6]	64,000
Sulfur foots	.....	[6]	[6] .....
Palm oil, crude	.....	3,239,000	[3]17,669,000
Refined	[6]	420,000	999,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	[1]	1,259,000
Refined	[6]	[6]	[6] .....
Peanut oil, crude [7]	7,678,000	5,852,000	7,359,000
Refined	5,578,000	4,266,000	4,720,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	.....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1] .....
Refined	.....	278,000	964,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	.....
Refined	.....	47,000	96,000
Soybean oil, crude	244,415,000	223,008,000	182,123,000
Refined	210,216,000	221,872,000	103,781,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	23,377,000	24,086,000	15,055,000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	208,097,000	140,566,000	231,469,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	71,388,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	13,201,000	12,924,000	7,656,000
Tung oil	.....	3,644,000	24,976,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	5,040,000	9,052,000	18,454,000
Refined	7,923,000	5,978,000	8,357,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	14,745,000	13,091,000	35,771,000

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Sept. 30
Castor oil chemically dehydrated [8]	1,321,000	N.A.	1,655,000
Deodorized oil [9]	48,428,000	14,861,000	13,602,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut babassu, and palm kernel and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic [8]	3,671,000	N.A.	6,655,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[10]	N.A.	1,132,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	7,642,000	N.A.	8,858,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	7,203,000	N.A.	13,162,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,183,000	N.A.	4,619,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content, high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	9,333,000	N.A.	7,550,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	9,551,000	N.A.	12,208,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	5,267,000	N.A.	10,234,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis) [11]	19,195,000	22,519,000	18,299,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis) [11]	21,770,000	16,767,000	55,452,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil [8]	4,592,000	N.A.	6,138,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	2,467,000	1,190,000	1,143,000
Inedible	3,270,000	4,711,000	3,022,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	28,410,000	27,794,000	14,447,000
Soybean	113,206,000	106,167,000	38,192,000
Other	4,381,000	4,109,000	2,257,000
Inedible	[10]	1,518,000	1,919,000
Margarine [8]	[12]120,737,000	N.A.	27,303,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	3,035,000	1,084,000	1,929,000
Shortening [8]	160,173,000	N.A.	112,674,000
Stearine, animal, inedible [8]	877,000	N.A.	608,000
Vegetable oil, winter	11,737,000	13,025,000	13,981,000
Tall oil, crude	38,955,000	44,079,000	89,462,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	11,793,000	7,632,000	16,426,000
Winterized oil	31,457,000	35,345,000	22,832,000

N.A. Not Available.
[1] Included in "other vegetable oil, crude" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.
[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.
[4] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 117,000,000 pounds in September.
[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[6] Included in "other vegetable oil, refined" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.
[8] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.
[9] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.
[10] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[11] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.
[12] The total for September, 1957, was packaged as follows:—One pound units, 112,871,000 pounds; bulk, pat or chips, 1,791,000 pounds; and bulk, other, 6,067,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Tungsten Efforts

—*Continued from page 3*

Its probable ultimate net cost to the government is $217,626,000—the highest of all expansion programs under the act, the department said.

The domestic and foreign purchase programs under the act account for virtually all of the gross transactions and the probable loss, it was explained. The total government expenditures for the foreign purchases program amounted to $179,230,000 on which the probable ultimate net cost to the government is estimated at $96,088,000. The total expenditure in the domestic purchase program amounted to $189,740,000, on which the probable ultimate net cost is estimated at $117,444,000.

In contrast, all the other financial assistance extended to the tungsten industry by the government was relatively unimportant dollarwise. Expenditures under the Defense Materials Exploration Administration program amounted to only $2,294,345. The amount allowed for rapid tax amortization under certificates issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization was $4,525,000. Direct government loans totaled only $123,997 of which $74,175 has been repaid; the guarantee of a loan of $374,000 has been terminated; and, on the advance to a contractor of $88,109, the probable loss is $44,701.

General Services Administration has resold approximately 573,000 units from the DPA inventory to industry and the national stockpile. Approximately $20,591,000 was received from sales to stockpile and $13,950,000 from sales to industry. The balance of tungsten in the DPA inventory represents approximately 52.7 percent of the total cost of all twenty-seven minerals and metals in the inventory. Approximately 80 percent of the tungsten in the inventory meets stockpile specifications.

Chemical Industry Hears

—*Continued from page 4*

people who have to make the decisions. It is just as important that you put forth your views as it is important that those interested in high protective tariffs put forth theirs. And I need hardly tell you that in giving these views it is not enough to put out printed brochures nor is it enough to give interviews to the papers.

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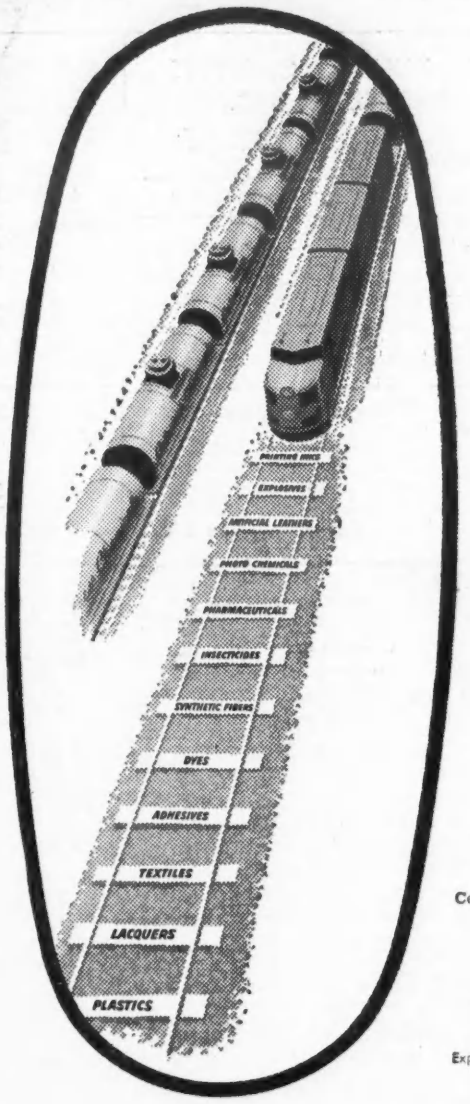

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